The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,185 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Fridays.
L. NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd Dec.
L. MALWA	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L. SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CHATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horsey	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. CORONANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†By this vessels passengers for Marseilles transhipping at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Tarante, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	9th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 500, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	,, 27th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland
S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, December 7 1887.

THE S.S. "LIVINGSTONE" has arrived from ANTWERP, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim's for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore*.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 372 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 26th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st Dec., 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan., '88

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th Jan., '88
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887.
NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY
Will play for the first time in Bombay Collier's beautiful
COMIC OPERA,
DOROTHY.
Produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Geo. NORVILLE.
THE COMIC OPERA.
DOROTHY.
DOROTHY.
NEW SCENERY BY MR. MADON.
CHARMING DRESSES.
OLD-FASHIONED MAYPOLE DANCE.
OLD ENGLISH MINUET.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1887, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 3rd January, 1888, on presentation of the coupons at the Office here.

By Order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

NOTICE.

TREACHER and Co. beg to announce that their BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, December 26th, 1887, and MONDAY, January 2nd 1888.
Medicines may be obtained as usual.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLAYING CARDS, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs.	18 0
Do. do. and gilt edges, per pack	2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thin, highly finished, round corners and gilt edges, per pack	1 8
Do. do. per doz. pks.	16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns. per pack Re. 1-4 to 2	2

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price, Rs. 6, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 12, 13, 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 12½, 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand-painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.
White Lace Faces in a variety of different designs, From Rs. 27 to Rs. 45, each.
White Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 54, each.
Grey Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 40, each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, beg to give notice that Mr. C. H. BRIGGS is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.
Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

TREACHER & CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT
will be kept open until 8 o'clock on
CHRISTMAS EVE.
A 'XMAS TREE WITH DOLLS AND TOYS
of every description for the Little Ones.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54-0; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62	34 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY	54	29 8
Do. do RESERVE CUVEE	60	33 0
ROEDERER'S	63	...
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Retail of
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.

CHRISTMAS—1887.

FOR BANQUETS The Best
FOR DINNERS The Best
FOR BALLS The Best
POMMERY & GRENO .....Rs. 70

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHRISTMAS SEASON.

CHOICE DESSERT ITEMS.
COB, BRAZIL, AND BARCELONA NUTS.
BUSSORAH DATES.
CRYSTALLISED APRICOTS, GREENGAGES, PEARS, &c.
CHOCOLATES.
NOUGAT, TURKISH DELIGHT, TOFFEE.
HOLLY, MOSS, MISTLETOE.
FLAGS, MENU CARDS.
CHOICE SPECIMEN GLASSES.
NEW FLOWER VASES.
CHARMING PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVEL CHRISTMAS TOKENS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

INVALIDS' WINES.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY,
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety, Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises, Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.	1 East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

'XMAS TOYS. 'XMAS DOLLS.

CHOICE SELECTION AT CHEAP PRICES.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
DOLLS	from	0 8	BRASS DRUMS	from	0 12
TOY TEA SETS	,,	0 7	TAMBOURINE	,,	0 10
NINE PINS	,,	0 7	GUNS	,,	0 12
BRICK BOXES	,,	0 5	SWORDS	,,	0 6
TOOL BOXES	,,	0 5	BALLS	,,	0 4
NOAH'S ARK	,,	0 8	TRUMPETS	,,	0 9
JACK-IN-BOX	,,	0 2	SKIPPING ROPE	,,	0 7
TIN TOYS	,,	0 7	CLAPPERS	,,	0 7
TIN TOPS	,,	0 3	BELLOW TOYS	,,	0 1
TOY PIANOS	,,	0 5	PAINT BOXES	,,	0 8
MAGNET TOYS	,,	0 10	HARMONICAS	,,	0 4
			RAILWAYS	,,	0 10

HUNDREDS OF USEFUL PRESENTS.
SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS TREES.
PRICES WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

SHROFF BROTHERS,

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.
Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.
WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.
GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS"
SPECIAL FOR (IT'S) 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

A LARGE SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to	60 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12 0	to	45 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	55 0	to	75
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 0
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8	to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12 8		...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17 0	to	28 0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32 0	to	36 0

Cash or V. P. P. Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

VERY USEFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
No. 69, ESPLANDE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OPPOSITE THE FRERE FOUNTAIN),

HAS just unpacked a Consignment of the most beautiful and recherché Table and Hanging Lamps, suitable as Presents during the Festive Season. An early inspection is earnestly solicited.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
(LATE No. 28, MEDOWS STREET), BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House use, &c.
JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.
All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS.

MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

AND CONGRESS OF WONDERS OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS EXISTENCE.

And

The Greatest Travelled and best Organised Show in the World.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 P.M.,

COMMENCING AT 9 SHARP,

AT THE

ESPLANADE, ENTRANCE ON CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

PRICES AS USUAL.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Doors open at 2-30, commencing at 3-30.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY 22.

EAST LYNNE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

No performance in consequence of the production of DOROTHY on SATURDAY.

SATURDAY.—DOROTHY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

HARLEY'S

FEVER AND AGUE DROPS,

A very powerful remedy for

FEVER AND AGUE.

One of the best Remedies ever produced for Fever and Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement, caused by Malaria, such as Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, &c.

Relieving without trouble the strongest attacks in the course of a few hours, and giving strength and tone to the system suffering from debility caused by the complaint.

A dose taken occasionally will ward off any attack.

Price, 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

The great Brain and Nerve Tonic and Reviver.
For Nervous Exhaustion.
One of the most wonderful medicines of the age.
A sure cure for Debility.
Price, 10s. 6d.
or Rs. 6-8.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

An unfailing cure for Weakness in old and debilitated subjects of either sex.
Prompt, safe, and sure.
Price, 12s. 6d.
or Rs. 7-8

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.
Price, 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

A positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, hereditary or otherwise, Affections of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., &c.
Price, 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

FROM THE SOLE AGENTS:

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS.

NEW PATENT
PUSH AND PULL.
RIM DOOR LOCKS, 5 INCHES,
WITH
BRASS FURNITURE, Rs. 12-8,
BY CHUBB & SONS.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MADRAS RACES, 1888.

JANUARY 21st, 24th, 26th, and 28th.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are requested to note that the final entries close on MONDAY, January 2nd, 1888

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Races.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

SEASON GREETINGS, 1887-88.

Unique in Sacred Literature.

UNRIVALLED in BEAUTY, ELEGANCE, and SPLENDOUR.

Unpacked per s.s. Ballaarat.

The most Magnificent Assortment ever imported into India.

HOLY BIBLES, COMMON PRAYERS, HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c., &c., in TINY and NEATLY bound Volumes, placed in beautiful RUSSIA, MOROCCO, and CALF CASES, with SILVER CLASPS, &c.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CALF.
MOROCCO.
RUSSIA.

From Rs. 7-0 to Rs. 20 each.

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS.

RUSSIA.
MOROCCO.
CALF.

From Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 8-0 each.

HOLY BIBLES.

MOROCCO.
CALF.
RUSSIA.

From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 21-0 each.

COMMON PRAYERS with HYMNS.

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ROYAL HOTEL

LUCKNOW

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3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

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Will perform the late H. J. BYRON'S DOMESTIC MELODRAMA,

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

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ON TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 27TH INSTANT.

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Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

Prices, Rs. 3. Rs. 2, Re. 1.

(Soldiers in uniform half price to second and back seats.)

Plan of the house may be seen at Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited. Tickets may be obtained from Colour Sergeants of Companies, and at the door, on the night of the performance.

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CHEAP PASSAGES!

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THE 1st class steamer "AKABA," 3,000 tons, sailing as above about 30th December. PARIS, 1st class, exceptionally low. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

This vessel has just landed from England a number of our clients, ladies and gentlemen.

Bombay, 21st December, 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLIFTON arrived from MAURITIUS and now discharging in the stream, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the Office of the Undersigned, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay, failing which the Captain will land same at Consignees' risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st Dec., 1887.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

COOK'S

AFTERNOON EXCURSION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Steamer "Rajpuri" will leave the Apollo Bunder

ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 24TH,

at 4 p. m., for a cruise round the Harbour, returning at 7-30, sharp.

REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.

FARES.—First Class, Two Rupees.
Second Class, One Rupee.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Works at Middle Ground Battery.
2. Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon.
3. Sealed tenders will be received on FRIDAY, 30th December, at 2 p.m.
4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Executive Engineer's Office, Mazagon, 20th December, 1887.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 22nd December, 1887, to 4th January, 1888, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 29th December, 1887.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 21st December, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st Dec., 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.

SUIT No. 2837 OF 1883.

AKA VAGTA, PUDMA VAGTA, VALA VAGTA, and DULYCHUND AKA, trading in the name of AKA VAGTA.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASABAI, widow and EBRAM, the Minor Son by his Mother and Guardian, the said Asabai. Heirs and Legal representatives of the Defendant, ESMAIL BOODEN, deceased, and MANOCKJEE BOODEN .....Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 8th day of December, 1887, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs, namely, all that piece or parcel of fazendary vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at the old Nagpada lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 67, and being a portion of the Land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701, and New No. 313, whereof one Nowrojee Mehrjee is the owner and Fazendar, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a musjid of the Borah community, on the west by a vacant piece of land which belonged to Hajee Hallm Hajee Esmail, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the old Nagpada Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in, or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 14th day of January, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of Dec., 1887.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Comrissioner.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdas Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, deceased.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th Dec. 1887 to 3rd January 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th December, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Engineer and Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders for the Purchase of the undermentioned Machinery:—

One Horizontal Stationary Engine (single cylinder) 12 Horse, by C. D. Young and Co. In good order.

One Cornish Boiler, single flue, adapted for burning coal or wood tested up to 80lbs. per square inch, on 9th February 1884, since which date it has been used only for one week. Working pressure 40lbs. per square inch.

2. One Ten ton Stationary Crane, bed plate broken, otherwise in good order.
3. One Steam Road Roller, by Aveling and Porter, Rochester, Kent, 2 large Rollers, each 5 ft 6 in by 1 ft 8 in. and 2 small Rollers each 4 ft 3 in by 1 ft 9 in. Engine (10 Horse, single cylinder) is separated from Roller, and has been used for some years for driving machinery. Rollers and frame require putting together.
4. One-bar Rolling Machine, of an obsolete pattern, disconnected and incomplete.
5. One Blast Fan, diameter of fan 4 feet, size of wings 14 by 9, second-hand.
6. The above Machinery can be seen by intending purchasers at the Mysore State Railway Locomotive Workshops, Bangalore, on any day during working hours. Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, Dharwar, not later than 2nd January 1888.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engr. & Actg. Agent.

Dharwar, 24 Nov. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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Terms and particulars upon application.

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LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

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A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.

WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

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BOLTON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents of the approach of the Season of

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., c.,

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruit:

Angelica, Cherries, Mixed,
Apricots, Strawberries, Pine Apples,
Greengages, Raspberries, Oranges.

in cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, at from Re 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums, American Fruits, Nougat,
Eleme Figs, Plum Puddings, Muscatel Raisins in
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FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY

Chocolate Almonds. Chocolate Liqueur. Nougat.
Chocolate Pastilles. Abricoted Raspberries. Pralines.
Chocolate Beans. Jujubes. Pralines à la Rose.
Chocolate Pistache. Almonds. Nougatines.
Chocolate Pralines. Liqueur Comfits. Abricotines
Chocolate Cream. Avelines. Napolitain Chocolate.
Chocolate Dragees.

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

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WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

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Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... „ 65
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited.

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

NOTICES.

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IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

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PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE .....at Re. 1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG .....at As. 10 „
PEKOE DUST ..... „ 10 „
SOUCHONG ..... „ 6 „
CONGOU ..... „ 4 „

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the Belgaum Miraj Section of the West Deccan Line will be OPEN for the BOOKING of all descriptions of Traffic, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1887. The whole of the West Deccan Line from Poona to the Junction with the South Deccan Line will then be OPEN, and through communication afforded between Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, and intermediate Stations.

The following will be the timings of trains:—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30								
Wathar	Dep.	P. M. 2 18	8 34								
			A. M.								
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	2 1								
	Dep.		2 2	12 11	15						
Belgaum	Arr.		7 13	6 0							
	Dep.		7 28			9	30				
	Arr.		9 18			11	50				
Londa						A. M.					
	Dep.		9 40			12	10				
			P. M.								
Dharwar	Dep.		12 40			3	40	5	20		
Hubli	Dep.		1 30			4	35	6	20		
Harihar	Arr.		7 51								
Gadag	Dep.					7	10	8	47		
						P. M.					
Bellary	Arr.					1	48				
	Dep.					2	0			5	35
Guntakal	Arr.					3	45			7	43

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		M.	P.	M.	
Guntakal	Dep.	5 35	4 40								
ellary	Arr.	10 5	6 53								
	Dep.	10 30									
		P. M.									
Gadag	Dep.	5 30		6 55							
Harihar	Dep.	12 25									
Hubli	Dep.	2 30		9	35	6	30				
Dharwar	Arr.	3 5		10	34	7	29				
	Dep.	3 20				7	35				
		A. M.									
onda	Dep.	12 40			11	35					
elgaum	Arr.	2 45			2	12					
	Dep.	3 10					3	0			
	Arr.	8 18					9	15			
Miraj	Dep.	9 30							10	55	
		P. M.			P. M.				A. M.		
Wathar	Dep.	2 20							6	31	
Poona	Arr.	7 1							12	0	

For further particulars see Time and Fare Table board, dated 15th December 1887.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th December 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE.

PAIR of handsome well-matched brown GELDINGS, Hungarian and Australian, 7 and 9 years, respectively, 15·2 and 15·1½. Go excellently in double and single harness and in saddle, light-mouthed, well broken, and very quiet. Believed to be sound. Any examination allowed. Both been ridden on parades and are quiet.

Price, Rs. 2,000.

Small MAIL-PHAETON, by Holland, London, in very good order, with a set of old double harness.

Price, Rs. 7,000.

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A pair of very handsome country-bred PONIES, Arab Sire, golden dun colour, 12-2½ and 13-3, 9 and 7 years old. Capital riding ponies, with excellent paces, and light mouths Both carry ladies. Go well in single harness, and have been driven pair and in tandem but not lately. Believed to be sound. Any examination allowed.

Rs 750

WILL BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

DOG-CART, by Ladda Ebram, Poona, suitable for above ponies, with a set of English-made brown harness.

Rs. 400.

Apply to The A. D. C., MHOW, C.I.

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THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 282 feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¾ and 2 inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

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D. W. CAMPBELL,
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Calcutta, November 25, 1887.

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Rampart Row, W.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

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CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Cuticals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal Christmas Honeycomb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Rs. 1.—Apply to

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES

as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co.,

Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

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INCLUDING

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BY

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With coloured and other Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Peter's School, Mazagon.
Volunteer Club Dance.
Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.
Norville's Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Clifton (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Victoria (s), for Marseilles, &c.; Altmore (ship), Celestia; Tuticorin (barque), Tuticorin; and Warora (s), Galle.

THE FORT POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges receipt of Rs. 5 for the poor-box, from T. W. A.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—The fourth annual re-union of the Bombay Medical Union takes place to-day, when the occasion will be signalised by a dinner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 22nd December, 1887, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 29, viz., Re. 1-5-4 per rupee.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB SOCIAL DANCES.—The Volunteer Club Dance Committee gives another of its popular social dances to-night. Mr. J. Murray, the secretary of the committee, has again the management in his hands, and will no doubt make the affair as successful as any of its predecessors.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—As a special concession, Government have sanctioned a guard of two native non-commissioned officers and fifteen men of the 4th Rifles, to be mounted at the temporary residence in Bombay of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, as long as his Highness stays in the city.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Laximon Khundoo, a cart-driver, and Hasadi Hasdai, a dealer in grain, were yesterday charged by Superintendent Page, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the first accused with cruelly torturing his bullocks by overloading his cart with grain, and the second with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were fined Re. 1 each.

AT CHRISTMAS EXCURSION IN THE HARBOUR.—"What shall we do at Christmas?" is a question that many of us find difficult to answer satisfactorily. Messrs. Cook and Son have come to our assistance by arranging a trip in the harbour on Saturday afternoon, and we have no doubt that many, who cannot afford the time or the expense to take a trip to the hills or to go on a shikaring expedition, will be glad to avail themselves of the facilities which Messrs. Cook and Son's arrangements afford.

MOONLIGHT PERFORMANCE AT THE BAND-STAND.—His Excellency the Governor's Band will play at a moonlight performance, at the Esplanade Band-stand, on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 8-30 p.m., the following programme:—

March on the Burmese National Air	Kayah Khan.....St. Clair.
Gavotte	The First Kiss ...Schubert.
Overture	Fingal's Cave ...Mendelssohn.
Aria Varie	(For Euphonium Solo) ...Williams.
Valse	Gypsies ...Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh .....Ettling.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott placed a Hindu, named Rama Deshwat, before Mr. Ryan, to show cause why he should not furnish substantial sureties for his future good behaviour. The Hindu, it appeared, was recognized by the police as an old jail-bird and an ex-convict. He had been sentenced to seven years for dacoity one time, and subsequently had been awarded a term of three years for a smaller offence of the same kind, which was cut short by his release on Jubilee Day. After leaving jail the accused returned to Poona, where he lived for sometime, having left with the avowed intention of coming to Bombay. He, however, seems to have travelled down the Coast, and visited several places, after which he came to Bombay, putting up at Jaffer Sulleiman's Dharamsala in Frere Road. The police were suspicious of him, and took the present proceedings as a safeguard. As Mr. MacDermott was desirous of making further inquiries the case was adjourned.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—William Blake *alias* William Blakely was yesterday charged by Mr. Higgins, the Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with failing to return to the Workhouse from leave, granted him on the 15th August last. Mr. Higgins said, the accused was allowed leave on the 15th August last for that day. He ought to have returned the same evening, but did not do so. On Tuesday the police brought him in a state of drunkenness, being incapable of taking care of himself. The accused was an inmate of the Workhouse on the 23rd June 1876, and was discharged on the 20th October 1876. He was again committed to the Workhouse by Mr. Ranade on the 28th February, 1881, and for escaping from there he was sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment on the 25th May of the same year. After that, accused deserted three times, and was cautioned and forgiven by the Governor of the Workhouse. There were many cases of desertion in the Government Workhouse, and witness hoped that such punishment would be meted out by his Worship as would ensure proper discipline in the Workhouse. The accused, in his defence, stated, that he was engaged to take horses for a gentleman at Bhosawul, and consequently he overstayed his leave. He had no witnesses to substantiate this statement. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office Elphinstone Circle, Mr. M. R. Wyer, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The chairman read the annual report and detailed balance-sheet. On the motion of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, seconded by Mr. Bhikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, the directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed and a dividend out of profits reserved in former years at the rate of Rs. 135 per share of the original issue, and Rs. 33 3-12 of the second and third issues, was declared, payable on and after the 29th instant. It was proposed by Mr. Ekunth R. Khote, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, and resolved that Messrs. L. P. Russell and Nowrojee J. Gamadia, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors. On the motion of Mr. Yajiivandas Madhavdas, seconded by Mr. Bhikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, Messrs. Robert Clarke and Ardasir C. Furdonjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, managers, agents, and the Burma staff for their successful conduct of the business during the year; and the proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEPARTURE OF THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

H. H. MAHARAJA TUKHUTSINGJEE, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, left yesterday forenoon by a special train from the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, Grant Road, for Surat, *en route* to Bhownuggur. His Highness was accompanied by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, Mukowing Ramabhoy, private secretary, and some fifty followers. His Highness, accompanied by Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, Acting Collector of Bombay, as a deputation on behalf of Government, together with Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, drove up to the station in a carriage and pair about ten minutes before the starting of the train. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 4th Bombay Rifles, with band and colours, paraded outside the railway station, facing the entrance to the down line platform. A large number of native gentlemen assembled at the station to wish the Maharaja good-bye. Among them were observed: Messrs. Hurribhai Veojeshunker, Goorgapursad Hurripursad, Shewshunker P. Mehta, Fribowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Purshotum Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Premchund Roychund, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kesowlal Kuvi Vallubdass, Gungadas Tapidas, Bhowanbhoy Ramjee, Hurrichund Premjee, Khansaheb Manackshaw Dhunjeeshaw, Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bhownaggree, and several others. The special train consisted of one first class carriage, one second class, one third class, a road-van and a brakevan. His Highness, after shaking hands with several of the gentlemen present, was conducted by Mr. Campbell to a first-class carriage, and soon after the train steamed out of the station amid loud cheers. His Highness intends to leave Surat to-morrow (Friday) at noon, and arrive at Bhownuggur early on Saturday morning.

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 28-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday delivered his decision in the case, in which Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretary of the S. P. C. A., charged four cart-drivers with ill-treating their animals. The accused were employed by a sub-contractor to the Municipality for watering the streets.

His Worship said: In this case Namaji Hari and three others have been charged, at the instance of Mr. K. M. Shroff, with ill-treating and abusing their bullocks by working them in an unfit condition. Mr. Shroff is the secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The defendants are cart-drivers employed to drive the Municipal watercarts and to water the streets. I have personally inspected the bullocks and find them unfit to be used. They are all very emaciated and apparently half-starved. Some of them have sore necks from open tumours, and others are covered with sores. It is proved that the Municipal contractor for the current year is Mr. Byramjee Jehangir. A copy of the articles of agreement, made with the contractor by the Municipal Commissioner for the current year, has been produced by Mr. Shroff. This instrument shows that the contractor has contracted to furnish pairs of bullocks, complete with yoke ropes and adult-drivers at the rate of 12as. 9 pies per *diem*, for watering the roads, a special and higher rate being provided in certain specified cases. It is especially stipulated that the bullocks are to be in good condition, and to be properly applied with yokes, &c. The agreement especially prohibits the contractor from subletting or assigning his contract, and adequate penalties are provided for breach of any of the conditions of the agreement. Ramchander Dhondev, Karkun of Momdoo contractor, states that the bullocks, which are the subject of the present charge, have been supplied by his master Momdoo to Byramjee Jehangir. The drivers state that they receive from Momdoo 11 annas and 10 annas 9 pies a day for themselves and their bullocks. Salvador Viegas, Municipal Inspector, has described the inspection system, and admits that there was a precaution taken to prevent bullocks from being changed after inspection was over. It is clear from the enquiry that Byramjee Jehangir has practically sublet his contract to Momdoo, who makes a profit of 1 anna 9 pies on each pair of bullocks by supplying them at the rate of 11 annas per pair, and receiving from the Municipality the contract rate of 12 annas 9 pies. Mr. Shroff urges, not without reason, that a system of this sort must inevitably lead to oppression and abuse. The sub-contractors make their profits out of the contract by supplying miserable and worthless animals, and the Municipal inspection system, as described by the inspector, is clearly calculated to prevent abuse. The drivers, who have been charged with ill-treating their animals, are, in my opinion, less to blame than the contractor and sub-contractor, who make a profit out of the system described. I shall under the circumstances discharge the drivers with a caution and suggest to Mr. Shroff, who is a member of the Corporation, that he should bring the matter to the notice of the Municipal authorities. The articles of agreement appear to invest these authorities with the most ample power, and the abuse complained of can apparently be at once stopped by simply enforcing the conditions of the agreement. As Mr. Shroff is at once the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Municipal Corporation, he is in a particularly favourable position to make influence felt, as the Municipal Corporation is interested in putting an immediate stop to a system which is little short of a public scandal.

Mr. Shroff asked for a copy of this judgment, adding that he would bring the matter before the notice of the committee of the Society.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

MR. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, yesterday delivered judgment in the case of Ralli Brothers *vs.* Kessowjee Nursee, which was a claim for Rs. 1,902-4-5, for breach of contract in not taking delivery of 200 tons of wheat, which the defendant had bought from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Atmaram Juggonath, pleader, represented the defendant.

The following plaint gives the facts of the case:—That on the 20th day of July, the plaintiffs through their brokers, Messrs. Kiddle Brothers, sold to the defendant for delivery in the month of September 200 tons of white Ekdani Pisi wheat at the price of Rs. 4-5 per cwt. for 100 tons thereof and Rs. 4-6 per cwt. for the other 100 tons thereof. That payment for the said goods was to be made as follows, *i.e.* 90 per cent. before delivery and balance on completion thereof. That the plaintiffs were ready and willing to deliver the said wheat to the defendant on the 1st day of September 1887, of which the defendant had notice. The defendant has not taken delivery of the said goods nor paid for the same. The plaintiffs claim the difference between the contract price and the market price of wheat of qualities similar to those specified in the contracts on the 1st September 1887. The plaintiffs pray judgment for Rs. 1,902-4-5 as per particulars annexed.

In delivering judgment, his Honour said that two issues had been raised by the defendant, the first was whether the defendant had under the contract to take delivery, and if so, whether the suit was not premature; and second, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages claimed or only to the difference between the prices about the 5th September and the 30th September. It was also contended that the defendant was willing to fulfil his contract. During the hearing of the case, evidence on that point was gone into, and his Honour thought it well he should express his opinion with regard to it. There was a letter written by Ralli Brothers on the 30th August, sending a delivery order and another on the 1st September, calling upon the defendant to take delivery of the grain. On the 3rd September they wrote again, giving defendant up to the 5th September to take delivery and forwarding the bills. The defendant said he had received only the last of the letters, that of the 7th, forwarding the bills. This was very singular, as most of the letters went through the same channel, and it was also very singular that only one of them should have reached him; but his Honour had no hesitation in saying, on the evidence, that all the letters written had reached the defendant, and that he went to the offices of Ralli Brothers to show the letters and ask for time, or to be leniently dealt with. After the letters and bills were sent to him, he admitted he went to the offices of the plaintiffs, the latter state, to make offers of a compromise. His version was that he went there to receive the bill and to demand delivery of the grain, and that they then told him they had no grain to deliver. It was most unlikely after all the letters the plaintiffs had written, even to the father of the defendant, that they would have acted in the way the defendant stated. His Honour was clearly of opinion that the visit made by the defendant was for the purpose of compromising the claim, and he held on the evidence, though no issue had been raised on the point, that Ralli Brothers had been ready, and willing to deliver the grain to the defendant on the 5th September, and that he did not take delivery. The only other question, his Honour proceeded to say, was one of law. Mr. Budrooden contended that the option lay with both parties. That was not so, and the passage cited by Mr. Budrooden from "Benjamin on Sales," was completely against his contention. Baron Parke's judgment said distinctly that the law appeared to have fixed the rule which was, that the party who had contracted to pay money, or to do a thing transitory to another, on a certain day had the whole of the day, and if on one of several days, the whole of those days, for the performance of his part of the contract, and until the last day had expired no action could lie for breach of contract. The plaintiffs were the persons who did the act and the transitory act—the transitory thing—to be done was the delivery of the wheat. The plaintiffs were the parties to perform the contract, and they were the parties to do the act which Baron Parke referred to as the thing transitory to another. Under those circumstances Ralli Brothers had from the 1st September to the 30th September, and any day between those dates, to deliver the wheat, and his Honour held they were ready and willing to so deliver it on the 5th, while the defendant, on the other hand, was not ready to receive it. The plaintiffs were, therefore, his Honour decreed, entitled to a verdict with costs.

THE POLLUTION OF THE GANGES.

AN association has been formed at Benares to preserve the Ganges within the limits of the Sacred City from pollution, and, in compliance with a request which was made by the members, the Viceroy has consented to become a patron. In the course of their address the members say:—

We would also take the liberty here to state that a sum of nearly three lakhs of rupees has been subscribed to our Fund, of which his Highness the Maharaja of Benares, G. C. S. I., contributed 50,000, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbanga, K.C.I.E., a lakh, his Highness the Maharaja of Hatwa, 35,000 and Dewan Ramchand of the Punjab, 50,000. A deputation from our executive council waited upon the Maharajas of Cashmere, Patiala, Kapurthala, Jhind and Nabha, and travelled through the Punjab, receiving from those Princes and the Nobility of that province kind assurances of support and assistance; and we feel that only one thing is needed to enable us to achieve that success which we trust the sabha deserves; and this is that your Excellency grant the prayer we now most respectfully submit and allow us to associate your name with the purpose we have in view, as patron of the executive council.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ABDOOL KAIUM SURUPALI.—Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed on three affidavits filed by opposing creditors, two by so-called partners of the insolvent.

The Judge: This is a case in which the books of account have not been deposited in the Official Assignee's office.

Mr. Budroodin: Yes, my Lord, the books are with the other partner, who is the opposing creditor.

The Judge: Oh that is the old excuse, but it does not go down here.

Mr. Budroodin: But it is my Lord, the interest of the opposing creditor to keep back these books to prevent the assets falling into the hands of the Official Assignee.

The affidavits of the opposing creditor stated that the insolvent had concealed his books, and that the partnership was long ago dissolved. On these points the learned counsel said they were at issue with the other side. They did not deny the existence of the books, but they did deny that there were any separate books of the partnership kept. The books that were kept were in the possession of the other partner.

The Judge refused the application with costs. It was the usual *ruse* of insolvents who thought of taking the benefit of the Act without producing their books of account. They were, however, usually checkmated in their endeavour.

RE B. YATES.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE PARAKH CHOONILAL AND OTHERS.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Some of the insolvents' books of account were in the possession of the Resident of Baroda, who had, after some correspondence, agreed to deliver them over to the Official Assignee. The insolvent was also concerned in a property suit which was pending in the Court of Allahabad, where his presence was required. An extension of the interim order for four months was granted.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of some creditors whose claims amounted to Rs. 5,00, applied under rule 36 of the Act for the examination of Sheik Ali bin Ibrahim and others. The application was based on the ground of collusion between the insolvent and one of these parties with regard to a suit the insolvent had brought against Essa bin Khaliffa, and which was withdrawn. His Lordship granted the application.

RE TOK DERWETT.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for three months.

RE THARIABHOY MUNJEE.—Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Dhairyvan opposed the application, saying the insolvent had not complied with an order of the Court to produce all his account books. His Lordship refused the application with costs.

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN BIN ESSA KHALIFFA.—Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE HENRY JACKSON.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE KASSINATH RAMCHUNDER.—On the motion of Mr. Mankar, leave was granted to the insolvent to amend his schedule and serve notices.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Moses Reuben Govindjee Premjee; Wulleebhoy Cassumbhoy Rattonsha Jeevajee Davar; Purtab Dajee and others; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Darcovalla and others; Esaub Moosa; Damodhur Purshotum; Harriba Anundjee and others; Tookaram Harriba and others; Tookaram Crushnajee; Girdhurlal Jumnadas; Kursondas Dhurumsey; Govindjee Dewcurn; Antone Felix; Adurjee Framjee; and Antone De Silva and another.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* rejoices in the fact that a Bombay man, Mr. Dadabhai Nawroji, was selected to preside over the last Congress at Calcutta, and now another inhabitant of this city, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, is to take the chair at the Congress in Madras. When some of the Mahomedans of Calcutta have been opposing the Congress, it is significant that a respected and educated member of their own community is going to preside over its deliberations.

The *Gujerati*, says:—The *Bombay Gazette*, has given a very convincing reply to those of the Anglo-Indian papers which try to make light of the work of the Congress. The *Gazette*'s valuable leader on the subject shows conclusively that the assembly will not consist of irresponsible agitators, nor will the Mahomedan element be absent from it. One hundred Mahomedans are going to attend the meeting, and this in spite of the efforts made in some quarters to dissuade this community from taking any part in it. But what if the Congress had consisted entirely of Hindoo and Parsee delegates? These, being all men of weight and consideration, selected by responsible popular bodies in various parts of India, were really the representatives of the people, and, therefore, their deliberations could not be regarded as valueless, simply because the Mahomedans chose to keep aloof from the movement. But we are confident that so weighty is the expression of opinion given by representative men at these congresses on the political questions affecting this country, that the Government cannot but pay attention to it. The Government will have gravely to consider whether they should give what will be asked for by the unanimous voice of the country. The dumb millions have no voice in the government of the country. But such a state of things will not, and must not, last long.

THE BURMA-CHINESE RAILWAY PROJECT.

The *Rast Goftar* says the *Bombay Gazette* deserves the thanks of the public for exposing a new humbug. It was Messrs. Colqhoun and Holt Hallett whose agitation in favour of a railway through Burma to China had brought on the war with King Theebaw, with all its consequent troubles; and it is the same precious pair that have now come forward to represent to the British public the advantages of a railway line starting from Moulmein and passing through Siam, on to China. Two years ago, they talked of the cruelties of Theebaw as a justification for British intervention, now they talk of misgovernment in Siam with the same view. Their project may arouse the cupidity of British merchants. But its fulfilment would only launch poor India into fresh troubles and serious financial responsibilities. We fully agree with the *Bombay Gazette* who has laughed out the chimerical project, and hope that the Government would give no countenance whatever to it.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The Corporation has done well in re-electing Messrs. Moos and Ranina as Municipal auditors. They have grown old and experienced in their work, and their unbroken re-elections, from year to year, testify to the satisfaction they have been giving to the Corporation. With the development of local self-government, the work of the auditors has increased considerably, and considering the augmentation of their labours and their responsibilities, their remuneration cannot now be called very handsome.

THE EXTENSIONS OF BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* has a long article on the report of the Bombay Extension Committee, which was published last week in the *Bombay Gazette*. The paper says:—If the Government and the enterprising public of Bombay were blessed with untold wealth, twenty or twenty-five years hence the face of this city would be completely changed, and Bombay would be transformed into a veritable fairy land. The report is so full of suggestions and recommendations, and it gives rise to so many thoughts, that it is impossible to deal with the document comprehensively in the course of a single article. The committee's report is valuable, but its recommendations are far more valuable from a pecuniary point of view. It is proposed, for instance, to transfer a portion of the city to another part, and and thus find space for our growing wants. But the creation of open spaces would involve an expenditure of crores of rupees. Some of the proposals of the committee do not appear to us to be as feasible as they are captivating at first sight. The committee recommend vast reclamations to be undertaken by private enterprise, and believe that they would in the end prove a source of profit. Companies had been started about twenty years ago for carrying out similar undertakings; but they had all come to grief. We must, however, admit that there were suggestions in the report which are worthy of serious consideration, and the committee have displayed great zeal and perseverance in the performance of their task.

TESTIMONIAL TO RAO SAHEB MUNDLIK.

THE *Jame Jamshed* says:—We are again obliged reluctantly to enter a strong protest against the public form which is arbitrarily given to the mistaken movement in favour of perpetuating the name of Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik. A meeting was called of "the friends and admirers" of the Rao Saheb, and got a public aspect was given to the proceedings. It is true that the Rao Saheb is a well known citizen of Bombay. But we can mention the names of seven or eight dozen citizens who have served the public, at least as well as Mr. Mundlik. Nay, some of them have established far greater claims to the recognition of the public; and yet an invidious distinction is sought to be made by singling out the name of Mr. Mundlik for the honour. Attention was called at the meeting to the gentleman's services to the Municipality. But if these services were to entitle him to a testimonial, there are many of [illegible] who have done much more in that respect than the [illegible], again, his services as a member of the Legislative Council were called to mind. If he were to deserve a testimonial on that account, why should the claims of Mr. Telang or Mr. Mehta be forgotten? We were also told that Mr. Mundlik has done much for the promotion of education in Bombay. We say that if he has done much, there are others who have done much more in this direction. There is no special reason why a public testimonial should be raised in his honour.

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 10th December was 260 against 253, and 218 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 123. There were 17 deaths from cholera against 15 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 39. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 88 and 31, respectively, against 83 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·3 per mille, per annum, 37. 8, the mean of the last five years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday night, the police received information that a man, named Frank D'Cruze, had been admitted into the Medical College suffering from opium poisoning. It was ascertained that D'Cruze had been out of employ for the past year, and was dependant on his sister. Yesterday he seemed to be depressed in spirits and unsettled. He left the house at 4 p.m. and returned about two hours later, when he complained to his father of feeling very bad, and stated that he had swallowed some opium. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where remedies were applied, but he is believed to be still in a very critical state.

SCULLING MATCH BETWEEN BEACH AND HANLAN.

THE *Sportsman*'s correspondent at Sydney telegraphs the following description of the sculling match between Beach and Hanlan on the Nepean River, on Nov. 26:—

The start was set between the hours of three and four o'clock, and shortly before the last-named hour the competitors launched their craft for the all-important struggle amidst the most intense excitement. On backing down to their stations the rivals were eagerly criticised, and the unanimous verdict was that they were trained to the hour, neither having anything to complain of in the matter of condition. On once taking up their positions no time was cut to waste, and on both getting well forward the race commenced on the most even terms at the first attempt, a splendid mutual start being effected. For the first few strokes the pair rowed skull for skull, and there was nothing in it for the opening hundred yards or so. Thence, however, Beach, who was using a much higher seat than he has ever adopted previously, throwing immense power into his work, began to forge slowly ahead, the excitement along the banks being tremendous when it was seen that the champion was gaining. Hanlan, however, was rowing in magnificent style and straining every sinew. It was soon apparent that the race would not be won without a severe struggle. The first mile was rowed at a terrific pace, the Canadian spurting again and again in the endeavour to cut his gigantic opponent down; and at Gow's Creek, a little beyond the mile, the boats were scarcely clear. Beach, however, was fully equal to the occasion, and utilizing his enormous strength to advantage, kept his opponent fully engaged, and never allowed him the least opportunity of securing a blow. The excitement increased as the race went on, and, although Beach was well ahead, the result was by no means over passing the second mile-post, Hanlan setting his teeth and rowing in a fashion which commanded the admiration of every one present. Along Emu Plains the ex-champion quickened. Beach at that time showing the way by about a couple of lengths; but the leader quickly responded and managed to retain his hard-earned lead, and eventually, after a desperate finish, Beach passed the post, the winner of a splendidly and quickly pulled contest by a couple of lengths in 19 min. 55½ sec. The winner was accorded an immense reception at the finish, as likewise was Hanlan, who never rowed a better race throughout the whole of his career. There was little speculation; but the fair starting-price may be quoted as 5 to 2 on Beach. The competitors and their friends were entertained at the Sydney Town Hall in the evening.

GEORGE FORDHAM'S WILL.

THE estate of the late well-known jockey, George Fordham, who expired at the Villa Montrose, Slough, on the 12th of last month, has not realised so much as was at first expected. The personal estate is now declared of the value, for probate, of £19,903 8s. 6d. Fordham bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Lydia Fordham, £5,000, and all his plate, except as otherwise specifically bequeathed, his books, pictures, furniture, and household effects, at the Villa Montrose absolutely, and in trust for his son, George, on his attainment of the age of twenty-five years £5,000, with the annual income therefrom meanwhile, and, in trust for each of his daughters Blanche and Nellie, £3,000, and in trust for his youngest daughter, £2,000, the income of the shares of his said daughters to be paid to them after their attainment of the age of twenty-one years, and the principle sum on their attainment of the age of twenty-five years or marriage previously. In the disposal of his personal relics Fordham bequeaths to his daughters Blanche and Nellie each a claret jug and other silver plate, and to his said son George a gold vase, silver candelabrum, the Kempton Park Plate, tea and coffee services, cups and goblets, certain silver plate, marked with a Duke's crest, and all pins, rings, studs, cigar cases, and a sporting snuff box as marked out for him.

MADAME MARIE ROZE AND EDINBURGH STUDENTS.

ON Madame Roze leaving the Lyceum theatre, Edinburgh, on Monday, Nov. 29, the students, having unhorsed her carriage, drew her to her residence at the Royal Hotel in Prince's Street, amid a continued round of cheering, and as she alighted the enthusiasm increased. Madame Roze, as on a similar occasion last year, appeared on the balcony of the hotel, accompanied by one or two of her friends. Bowing her acknowledgments, Madame Roze seemed disposed to retire, but was encouraged by loud cries of "Speech" to again come forward. Silence being attained, she leant over the balcony and, addressing the students, said—"My dear friends, I thank you for the kind reception you have given me to-night. My heart is too full to find words to express my feelings. (Cheers.) This is probably the last time I shall appear in Scotland for some years. (Cries of "No, no," "Come back.") You also, gentlemen, will probably be dispersed over the world in that time, but I hope that if you should be here, you will come and see me. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will.") I will not say adieu, therefore, but *au revoir*." Loud and continued cheering greeted Madame Roze's closing words, and a cry arose for a song. To this request Madame Roze unhesitatingly responded, giving in rich clear tones, three verses of "Comin' through the Rye"—her voice ringing out very sweetly in the cold moonlight. After several more rounds of cheering, the gathering, which numbered probably about a thousand people, gradually dispersed.

M. PASTEUR ON THE RABBIT PEST IN AUSTRALIA.

THE offer of a prize of 25,000*l.* by the Government of New South Wales to the discoverer of a means of killing the rabbits which are devastating the colony has attracted the attention of M. Pasteur. He sends a letter on the subject to the *Temps*, suggesting ideas which he thinks may be found of use. Hitherto mineral poison has been employed to destroy the animals; but they increase with such frightful rapidity that poison has proved a very insufficient means of meeting the plague. What is wanted, M. Pasteur suggests, is a poison endowed, like the animals themselves, with life, and multiplying with similar rapidity. An attempt should, he thinks, be made to introduce a disease among the rabbits which would become epidemic. There is such a malady, known as the hen cholera, which has been carefully studied in his laboratory. This disease is common to poultry and rabbits. Among the experiments which he made was the following:—He shut up within a limited space a number of hens. He gave them food tainted with the microbe which is the cause of the hen cholera, and in a short time all of them perished. Sometimes poultry-yards are devastated by epidemics of this kind, which spread doubtless through the tainting of food by the droppings of the first sick fowls. The same thing he believes would happen to rabbits which, returning to their burrows, would there spread the disease. Nothing would be more easy than to communicate the disease to a few of the animals. Round a burrow M. Pasteur would place a moveable fence, within which the rabbits would circulate in search of food. Experiments have proved that it is easy to multiply to any extent the microbes of hen cholera in all kinds of flesh soups. If the food of the rabbits were watered with these liquids full of microbes, the animals would catch the disease and spread it everywhere. M. Pasteur adds that the disease of which he speaks does not attack four-footed domestic animals, and as fowls do not live in the open country there would be no risk of destroying them.

A FUTURE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE serious reports from San Remo about the dangerous character of the German Crown Prince's throat causes attention to be directed to the succession to the throne. It is only too evident that the aged Kaiser himself cannot last much longer, and should the Crown Prince's malady terminate fatally, the next successor will be Prince William, who is at present in his twenty-eight year and from all accounts has chiefly distinguished himself as a representative of the most objectionable type of the Prussian military younker. One biographer says:—

But Prince William knows nothing of sentiment. It is even said that he has shown marked disrespect several times to his mother; for England he has no love. His boon companions are the Crown Prince of Austria, a young gentleman morally as disreputable as himself, and young Count Herbert Bismarck.

Prince William is well educated, however. He was carefully trained as a boy. He received private instruction in the classic languages, mathematics, physics, religion, gymnastics. He was then sent to the Gymnasium at Cassel, where he passed his examination for the university with credit. He was then sent to Bonn, where he studied diligently and was very popular with the students, joining with them in their entertainments in the kneipen. His essays during his Cassel period were mostly on military subjects. One of the earliest, which he delivered at an examination, was on Alexander's expedition to India, in which he praised highly the greatness and fame of the old conqueror. A biographer of the Prince chronicles the fact that he not only loved military history but black bread for his breakfast, and was in the habit of exchanging his white loaves for it on every opportunity. Like most German boys, he was fond of botanizing. He also loved mountain climbing and every kind of sport. He was also recognized as a capital swimmer and very skilful on skates. He is also said to have been a great admirer of Hector, and liked to imagine the snowball contests in which he engaged as Homeric battles. It is also recorded of him that he had a youthful passion for writing dramas and had them played by his fellow-students. One of these productions was on the subject of Chamemagne, in Aix la Chapelle. He also translated some of the Odes of Horace. Finally he took his degree, and then leaving Bonn returned to Potsdam, where, in 1877, he was immediately placed in the military service as Premier Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards.

It was on the occasion of his entering upon his military duties that the Emperor made the following address to him: "You have learned from a study of history that all the kings of Prussia have, together with their duties as regents, always paid chief attention to the army. The Great Elector gave a mighty example to his hosts by his own personal courage. Frederick I knew very well when he placed the crown upon his head that he would be compelled to defend this step. He knew well, however, that his troops, tried in battle, would enable him to do so. Frederick William I., in the garrison which you now enter, and which has been well called the cradle of the Prussian army, laid the firm foundation to its organization by the strict discipline which he introduced, without which no army can exist. And this spirit still lives. Frederick the Great, possessed of natural talent as a commander, took this firmly built organization as the basis of the army with which he made war and fought battles that made him immortal. * * * In the last years it was the Prussian army with its invincible courage, its steadfast endurance that enabled Prussia to attain the great position she now occupies. Your youth fell in these days. You have in your father a noble example in the guidance of wars and of battles. In the service in which you are about to enter, however, you will come across matters that may seem insignificant to you; but you will learn that in the service nothing is small, and that every stone belonging to the structure of an army must be properly formed if the completed edifice is to be firm and lasting. Therefore I bid you go and do your duty."

The Prince's military rank at present is Colonel Commander of the Hussars of the Guard. He is very popular with the army, and doubtless has the capacity of a great general. From all reports he is very anxious to have an opportunity of proving himself, as his grandfather wishes him to be, a second Frederick the Great. At present, however, he is only a reckless, not-blooded soldier, continually getting into scrapes. But the Emperor is very fond of him, nevertheless. He married on Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom, however, he has not been a model husband. He has already done his share in providing for the successorship to the Prussian and German thrones. His oldest son Prince William, was born May 6, 1882. This child has now the prospect of soon being titled Crown Prince. The Kaiser himself is in his ninetieth year. The present Crown Prince, Frederick William, the child's grandfather, is fifty-six; consequently is comparatively an old man. The present Emperor, who was born in 1797, was not crowned King of Prussia until after the death of his brother, in 1861, when he was sixty-three years old. The Hoenzollerns are a long-lived and hardy race. The present Crown Prince was weak and sickly in his youth, but he grew to be as stalwart as his ancestors, and it may be hoped that his strong constitution will enable him to regain health and strength and live many years King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. There was a curious prediction made years ago, in which the Emperor is said to have implicit faith. It was to the effect that he will die at the age of ninety-six, and that his son will not succeed him. This is said to explain the devotion he has always shown to Prince William.

SOCIALISTS AND THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

FOUR thousand persons assembled on Wednesday night, November 30, in the Salle Favie, at Belleville, the bills assigning no other idea than "A bas Ferry." The Communist ex-General Eudes, who presided, explained that this cry mean not only "Down with the Tonquinois," but "Down with the Presidency! Down with the Senate!" M. Planteau, Radical Deputy for Haute-Vienne, denounced M. Ferry as a wretch enriched by the spoils of France, which he had dragged to Bismarck's feet. He spoke of a rising as imminent, said it was for the people to choose the time, and predicted a clean sweep of the present system—the sole cause of the crime and distress of the working classes. The next speaker was Louise Michel, who remarked that if the people went into the street it would not be to overturn a particular master, but to sweep away all masters and to destroy property. This property was the only real criminal, which had made Ferry an assassin and Grevy a thief. M. Vaillant, Municipal Councillor, deprecated provocations; but Citizen Breuille insisted that the people were ready, that even if there were no pavements for barricades houses could be pulled down, and that the iron railings of the Palais Bourbon might serve to demolish the Chamber, the deputies who voted for Ferry being buried under its ruins. At this point the chairman advised that in the absence of arms the people should try to win over the army. A voice exclaimed, however, that the army was out of hearing at Versailles. Another speaker suggested that the Congress train for Versailles should be blown up, thus getting rid of capitalist deputies at one stroke. A Dr. Susini declared that if 1,000, or even 100, resolute men would follow him next day the crisis would

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT a run we had on 'Xmas Cards and 'Xmas Toys, Crackers, and Candles yesterday. Everybody says they are very cheap and suitable presents.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—THE WATERBURY WATCH, Rs. 8-8, of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Last day of the Jubilee Word Competition. Open to all purchasers of Waterbury's Prizes, Rs. 1,000.

1888 CALENDAR PICTURE, handsome-illuminated, 4 as. each.—GEYER & Co. Ld., Bombay,

MATHERAN.—The DELL BUNGALOW TO BE SOLD. Price, Rs. 1,800 Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Malabar Hill.

CHEAP GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES. Durable and Light in weight. Sold at cost price. —ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a pure bred Aden COW (Calved on 15th ult.), giving over 7 seers milk daily. Price, Rs. 80. Apply to "G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

POONA ROSES and FLOWERS, fresh, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

STILTON, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Dutch, and Double Gloster Cheeses. Fresh supplies.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

TOYS, rich French Dressed Dolls, and Dolls of all sizes, 'Xmas Tree Toys and Ornaments, with and without sweets.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

HOLLY, Mistletoe, Wreathes, and Sprigs, Candle Wreathes, Colored Candles, Fancy Candleholders, and Toys in great variety.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WANTED, for the Girls' School, a MATRON, competent to teach the Infant Class, on Rs. 50 monthly, with free quarters. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, Middle Colaba.

RODGATE'S and PRINCE'S HAMS, as. 14 per lb. Newcastal Hams, as. 12 per lb. Bacon and Cheese, as. 12 per lb. Fruits in Syrup, 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1 each. China Preserve, best, Re. 1-2 per jar.—DHUNJEE-BHOY RUSTOMJEE and Co., 5, Meadow Street.

ICES, ICES, Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Birthday, Christmas, and New Year Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Sd R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad. (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES ARE NOW READY. INSPECTION INVITED.—7 Church Gate Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, (Forrocci FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI —at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN with good connections amongst Manufacturing Firms at Home is open to an offer.—Apply to T. F., care of this Paper.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

THE FRENCH PROFESSOR, MR. De NAZARETH, calls our teas "delicious like French Coffees and Chocolates."—DANTRA and Co., 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIQUIDATION SALE.—A fresh lot of cases are being OPENED TO-DAY, containing Gauzes, Silks, Pearl, Nets, and Crapes.—The CASH BAZAAR, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN of good Conduct and Skill for s. s. HINDOO. Apply, with certificates, to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., care of Ebjee Sevjee, Fort, Bazar gate.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

WANTED, an experienced European EDITOR, for a daily paper at Poona. Letters, giving particulars of previous work with salary expected, to be addressed to "A.B.," care of Post Master, Poona.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices), TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham, and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Moonshy and Co., Forwarding and Commission Agents, Estate and Loan brokers, Registry Office for domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN with a good acquaintance on the Piece-goods market for Indent business in Greys and Bleached Goods. Apply stating salary and enclosing testimonials to "Z.," care of this Paper.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—In stock many Varieties of Fancy and Ornamental Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Opera-glasses, Electroware, Spectacles, &c., &c. A trial only once solicited at D. R. PUNDOLE, Watchmaker, and Jeweller, Church Gate Street, next to the Vienna Confectionery.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., and the days following at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, the old shop of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., a large collection of varieties of fancy goods, consisting of plated ware, glassware, pictures, stationery, toys, artists' color boxes and mathematical instruments, office requisites, ladies' companions, books, Xmas cards, wines, tea, patent, medicines, and various sorts of articles, remaining of clearance stock-in-trade, belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. Terms cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their room, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases colored prints.
1 ,, cashmere cloth.
1 ,, colored woollen cloth.
1 ,, colored scarfs.
1 ,, colored handkerchieves,
3 bales grey dhoties.
9 ,, grey shirtings.
7 cases white sarries.
1 ,, flannel.

On account of the concerned—
1 box of Brandy.
2 do. candles.
1 cask blacking.
2 silver mounted clarionets,
2 cases olive oil.
14 casks cement.
4 spelters.

On account of the underwriters—
Ex. s. s. Coromandel.
F T D C and Co. 76-857—1 case s-w damaged drugs.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Bhikajee Eduljee Gashwalla, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassim, the following valuable landed properties, by and under the virtue of mortgage, dated 13th June, 1887, subject to the first mortgage, dated 2nd July, 1886, executed by the said Jan Mahomed Cassum in favor of Mahomedbhoy Ebram:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground together with the hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkur Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring ( ) square yards little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under ward No. 1382 B, and Street No. 101, and bounded on or towards the east by Hossen Khan Khalifa Street, on the west by the house of Mahomed Daval, on the north by Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and on the south by the house of Babajee Survey.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 2412, and street Nos. 14,19 and 23, and containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Rajbi Ksanum, on or towards the west by the house of Lukhma, on or towards the north by the Alikhan Street, aforesaid, and on or towards the south by public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. THAKURDAS DHARAMSI and CAMA, attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1888, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Joao Febciano Vaz, Esq., the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Luis Maria de Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.—All the estate and interest of the late Luis Maria de Souza and of his Executor, Mr. Joao Feleciano Vaz, the vendor, in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax-land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate, lying and being on the east side of Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 201, new No. 1,388, old survey No. 546, new survey No. 7814, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Crustnarao Bhawoo, on or towards the south by the property of the late Damodher Mahadewjee, on or towards the east by the property of the late Crustna Mucoond Sett, and on or towards the west by the property of the Fabrica of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Esperance, and which said land and premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of Pascoal Philip de Souza and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, attorneys to the Executor or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

A DECLINE of ½d. per oz. in the price of Silver in London at 45d. is advised by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, which also reports a fall of ⅛ in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, and of ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £69⅞ and £74⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 103¼.

Neither Consols nor French Rentes shows any change.

In General Produce the only movement reported is in Linseed, which had advanced 3d. per quarter for Calcutta seed to arrive, by either route, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed last evening, as it had opened, steady, with total sales 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices underwent no change: but in American arrivals there was a drop of 3-64d. in all positions up to February-March, and thereafter of 1-16d. per lb. This morning the market opened firm; probable sales, 12,000 bales; imports, 9,000 bales.

Manchester had been strong, and an advance of 1⅛d. is quoted in 7 and 8¼ lb. Grey Shirtings of good quality, and of ¼ in 39-in. Jacconets, and 45-in. Mulls.

In New York a decline of 1-16 took place yesterday in the spot price at 10 9-16 cents, and April Futures receded 10 points, say to 10·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000, and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	39,000	42,0 0	53,000
Three days' do	111,000	143,000	142,000
Since 1st Sept. do	3,710,000	3,371,000	3,308,000

The lower quotations for arrival Cotton in Liverpool, and those from New York might have been expected to weaken our market; and, indeed, at opening, dealers showed a disposition to accept eight annas to a rupee less; but in the case of Bengal this concession was quickly withdrawn, and with the exception of "Good" Broach for March, which may be called a rupee lower, yesterday's rates have been pretty steadily maintained. Bengal has been in some demand by exporters at Rs. 152 for "Good," Rs. 162 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 174 for "Fine" for January shipment; but dealers have held out for a rupee more, and no business has been reported. Transactions have again been on an insignificant scale, and confined to ready Cotton, of which a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Bengal, at Rs. 176, Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 205, and Pachora, at Rs. 190, have been taken. 200 bales of old Compta were also taken for local consumption at Rs. 162-3 per candy. This evening's quotations for Bengal are Rs. 176-7, Rs. 165-6, and Rs. 156, for the three current grades for this month's delivery. "Good" Broach, for March, is quoted at Rs. 233, and "Fine" at Rs. 240. Bhownuggur for March is 200 for "Good," Rs. 210 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 280 for "Fine." Ready "Fully Good" Julgaum is Rs. 204, and for March delivery Rs. 196 is asked. Ready "Good" Khangaum is quoted at Rs. 208.

WHEAT has been firm to-day with a small business doing in ready Ekdani, for which an advance of 6 pies per cwt, is asked. Dealers have also put up the contract prices for new Wheat about an anna all round; but the only business we hear of is in Fine Pessy and Delhi No. 1, and this entirely amongst dealers.

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet, and is quoted 6 pies per cwt. lower, both for old stuff and for the new crop.

RAPESEED is steady, and without change in rates for old. Quotations for the new crop have been raised 2 annas per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, and one anna for other descriptions. Natives are reported to be buying for April-May delivery, and exporters are said to be offering 6 pies under current quotations. Gingelly is in good demand, and is now quoted for this month and January delivery at Rs. 7-9 per cwt for White Cawnpore and Rs. 7-7 for Allahabad Seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,335 bales
Wheat	8,654 cwts.
Linseed	3,398 ,,
Rapeseed	1,973 ,,
Gingelly	5,803 ,,
Ground Nuts	2,271 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull and declining, and though 18s. 9d. is still quoted for Cotton to Liverpool and London, and 17s. to 18s. 9d., for all cargo to continental Ports, there is little being done at these rates, which are accordingly nominal to a considerable extent. The rate for Trieste and Venice is now 25s. for Seeds and Wheat, and 27s. 6d. for Cotton at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened weak and unsettled, and a further fall in rates took place in view of a strong enquiry from native merchants for the medium of remittance. A decline of at least a half per cent. was established by the afternoon, in both ready and forward rates, and we call the market weak and uncertain at closing, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 5d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 5½d,	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight ...1'82½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, and Fours for cash have receded to 97⅞ with no inquiry at that rate. Forward quotations may be taken at 97¾ for January, and 97½ for the February account; but very little has been done to-day for either settlement. Four-and-a-half per cents. have been put down to 103½ to ¾, but the rate is nominal.

SHARES.—This market continues in the same quiet state from day to-day, with little beyond some speculative movement in a few Mill shares to chronicle. Ripon and Luckmidas Khimji scrip declined Rs. 5; and Jevraj Baloo lost Rs. 2½ each. In Dhun Mills an advance of Rs. 50 is reported. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780,
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

Intending ADVERTISERS should apply for space at once in the new edition of the GUIDE AND DIRECTORY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREENSHIELDS—December 19, Mary Greenshields, the beloved wife of Mr. E. Greenshields, Foreman, G. I. P. R. Works, Parell, aged 47 years, 4 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OGILVY—December 16, at Gaya, the wife of Angus Ogilvy, Esq. Manager, Tikari Raj Estate, of a daughter.
PRESTON—December 4, at Dehrooghur, the wife of Robert J Preston, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAINWORTH—December 10, at Komarie, Dibrugarh the wife of F P Hainworth, of a son, still-born.
HEWITT—December 16, at Calcutta, Harry A Hewitt, of Bristol, aged 24½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1887.

THE arrival in Bombay of the Maharajah of Mysore, on his way to Calcutta, is an incident of no little interest. It is not every day that we have in our midst the ruler of four and a half millions of subjects, and the disposer of a revenue of a crore and a quarter of rupees. The name of his kingdom recalls some of the most brilliant pages in the history of British Empire in India, and a sovereign who fills the place which Hyder Ali and Tippoo usurped must be greeted as a visitor of no ordinary distinction. The claims of Maharajah Chama Rajendra upon our interest, however, belong quite as much to the region of actuality as to that of historical association. He is the first sovereign of a Mysore restored to native rule and to the representatives of the ancient house. The fifty years' guardianship of the State by the British came to an end in March 1881, and Mysore has for more than five years past been dependent upon its own administrative resources. The Maharajah's rule has begun well, though it began under difficulties. The dark shadow of the Famine of 1877-8 still lay across the land when he was installed. At least a million of the inhabitants of Mysore had died in that calamity; on all hands lands had gone out of cultivation for want of men to cultivate them; the revenue had suffered grievously from this cause and from the necessity of making large remissions to those whom the famine had smitten but left with their lives. Eighty lakhs which the State had saved in years of plenty were absorbed in relief works, and another eighty lakhs had to be borrowed from the Government of India. The revenue was eight-and-a-half lakhs below that of the year preceding the famine, and the Maharajah's advisers held out no hopes of its recovering its former figure for many years. This gloomy forecast has not been realized. The revenue of the present year exceeds by many lakhs that of the most prosperous year in Mysore history. From 101 lakhs in the first year of the Maharajah's reign it has gone up to 127½ lakhs in 1886-87, leaving a surplus of eighteen lakhs. This is a good record in the mass; looked at in detail it is not less satisfactory. In 1886 the Maharajah's Government were able to congratulate themselves upon an entire recovery from the effects of the famine. Year by year land abandoned in that terrible time had been restored to cultivation, and this year the Dewan was able to congratulate the people of Mysore upon a land revenue of eighty-nine lakhs, or twenty lakhs more than that realized in the year of rendition. This seems like a revival of the prosperity years of the old Mahratta Dewan Poorneah at the beginning of the century, when increasingly productive collections of revenue and an overflowing treasury were the rule. Poorneah's enemies attributed his financial success to the severity with which he collected the revenue and the parsimony with which he expended it. But there is no room for attributing the financial recovery of the State under Mr. Sheshadri Iyar's administration to any such cause as this. In the first place the cultivating classes have, in the annual representative assembly, an easy opportunity for proclaiming their grievances, and the records of those interesting gatherings, frank as is the criticism that they contain, bear no testimony to any dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Land Revenue Department. On the other hand the expenditure on Public Works has been liberal. In five years this exceeded seventy-two lakhs, and the State expenditure on irrigation alone was nearly seven lakhs in 1886, or more than double that of 1881. We described a few weeks since the important measures which the Mysore Government have taken for the restoration to its full efficiency of the magnificent system of tanks with which the country is supplied. They have acted on the principle that the cultivators and the State have a joint interest in promoting irrigation, and an experimental application of the plan in a few districts seems to have encouraged the belief that the ryots are quite disposed to contribute their labour for repairing tanks if only the Government will supply the material. Where so wise a measure as this is adopted we can hear of a large growth of revenue without any undue anxiety as to the way in which it has been secured.

Success is always interesting, and the Maharajah Chama Rajendra's reign has already yielded enough success to make its history attractive. It is almost hopeless to expect that it can be discussed without raising in some quarters the old controversy as to the respective merits of British and of native administration. But it should not be forgotten that Mysore, though it has now returned to the status of a native State, is administered mainly on British lines, and in much the same fashion as a British regulation province. To that extent, at all events, the British Commissioners who had it in their charge from 1831 to the year of rendition left their mark upon the Province. The revenue system is the Bombay Revenue system; the Revenue Code is the Bombay Revenue Code; English is the language of the superior civil courts, and there is a large leavening of Europeans in the Administration—larger, indeed, it is sometimes remarked, than the Secretary of State contemplated in his despatch concerning the arrangements for the transfer of Mysore to native rule. But there is one feature in the Maharaja's Mysore which differentiates it alike from neighbour territories and from the State over which British Commissioners bore rule for half a century. The convocation of the Mysore Representative Assembly was one of the first acts of the new ruler, and there is nothing in the history of the past six years in Mysore which is more worthy of attention than the record of its proceedings. There should be no misunderstanding as to the character of this interesting gathering. It is not a Parliament; it is not a Legislative Council. Its members have no power to vote; Bills are not laid before them, nor are Budgets discussed. They move slowly in Mysore, even under a progressive Rajah and a liberal Dewan, and so far are the Government from putting anything beyond consultative power in the hands of elected representatives that even in the municipalities and local boards the non-official members are still, we believe, chosen by the Government. It is needless to say that the "immortal principles of '89" are scantily recognized in the constitution of the Mysore Assembly, and that it does not pretend to make provision for self-government. The representatives are for the most part landholders—five from each of the sixty-six talukas—fit members we may hope, for that Peasants' Parliament with which Mr. Theodore Beck wants to find out a more excellent way than Bengali Babus, Mahratta Brahmins or Bombay Parsees are ever likely to discover. The local boards send eight delegates, the municipalities ninety-two, and even the political associations are allowed to send delegates.

A priori critics of such a body are pretty certain to say that if it is not mischievous it must be useless. But we venture to say that it is neither, and the evidence for this is to be found in the attitude of the Mysore Government in relation to the Assembly. In the first place the Government have this year broadened the basis of representation—a most unlikely course to take if an assembly which could be dissolved as easily as it was created were embarrassing to the administration. In the second place there is the continued testimony of the Mysore officials to the usefulness of its operations. The secret of its usefulness is to be found in the modesty of its demeanour and the thoroughly practical way in which the representatives go to work. It is no reproach to them—it is perhaps to their credit—that they are animated by a decidedly parochial spirit. Very rarely indeed during the six years' career of the Assembly have the Government been troubled with questions or suggestions of other than a local character. One delegate, indeed, did once suggest that the Maharajah should institute an Order of Merit; but as this gentleman in the next breath sang the praises of compulsory vaccination we must assume that he was quite as mindful of the utilities as his colleagues. It is very rarely that the members seem to trouble themselves about anything beyond the affairs of their own district. The method of debate—if indeed the word can be applied to what is more like a respectful "beckling" of the Dewan than anything else—will in part account for this. It was found, early in the experience of the Assembly, that several members talked on the same subject—dangerous imitation of the "Mother of Parliaments," this!—and so it was arranged that the delegates from each district should nominate one of their number to be their spokesman. A glance at the records shows how the delegates stick to their texts, avoiding large abstractions, and never attempting to rise from a conception of the wants of the village or the district to the larger conception of State interests. This can scarcely be disappointing, except to those who have confidently foretold that convocations of this kind would be mischievous, would undermine authority, and so on. One batch of representatives calls the attention of the Dewan to the want of roads in his district. Another has something to say as to the method of assessing coffee lands, recommending progressive rates as a means of encouraging poor cultivators to take to coffee growing. Forest grievances are duly expounded, and rab and its friends come into as much prominence as they did in Bombay political discussions a couple of years ago. The tank policy which the Mysore Government have lately adopted seems largely to have resulted from representations made in the Assembly. It was fully expounded therein before it took final shape, and the Dewan invited and cordially accepted a good many suggestions that landholders made to him on the subject. Sometimes the Government yield on the spot to the solicitations of these simple expounds of grievances. Complaints of the result of taking away civil jurisdiction from Amildars are at once followed by a promise from the Dewan to re-establish village punchayets for arbitrating in civil matters of trifling importance. But the Dewan can stand firm on occasion, as, for instance, when, year after year, he is asked to have the land revenue collected in six kists instead of four. Very noteworthy, as an illustration of the practical spirit of these assemblies, are the representations made by some of the town delegates for amendments in the insolvency law, or the law of limitation. There is much else of the same kind, which warrants the compliment which the Dewan paid to the Assembly in October of the present year when he congratulated them upon the good sense and wisdom of their proceedings. The Assembly, indeed, is an interesting a fact in the reign of the Maharajah that his visit to Bombay affords an appropriate opportunity for indicating what its character and work have been.

Now that it is definitely settled that Parliament will not reassemble until the 9th February, it is possible for political chiefs to make long journeys for health or recreation. Mr. Gladstone proceeds to the north of Italy, evidently to escape the rigour of the English winter. A few years since he was ordered to the south of France, to recover from an illness which was at the time deemed serious. The present journey to Italy has probably been rendered necessary by the fatigue of the Nottingham campaign. Lord Randolph Churchill braves the snows of Russia at Christmas, assuredly not to improve his health. He desires no doubt to study on the banks of the ice-bound Neva the mysteries of Russian diplomacy. When he returns to London he will be an authority on Russian politics; he will claim to be heard, saying "I have been there, and I ought to know!" Meanwhile Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen will breathe more freely, knowing that the two men they dread most are gone forth from the United Kingdom to foreign parts.

WE have already alluded to the generous error which made Sir Charles Dilke credit India with a population of three hundred millions. A smaller inaccuracy credits the Hyderabad State with the possession of factories and foundries which turn out rifles and rifled cannon on a scale so large as to add considerably to the anxiety which weighs upon Sir Charles' spirits. We believe Mr. Cordery will bear us out in the affirmation that no such factories or foundries exist in the Nizam's dominions, and that no rifles or rifled cannon are turned out in quantities great or small. The Nizam does not possess any rifled cannon, and his reformed troops are armed with the old Brown Bess. No doubt Sir Charles Dilke was led to believe that Hyderabad is filling its arsenals with modern weapons of precision by some rumour of an incident which occurred while Sir Richard Meade was Resident at Hyderabad. Experiments were made in one of the Hyderabad workshops to see whether rifles could be turned out by native workmen. There was no mystery about the affair and the fact was known to General Meade. Experiments, whether they succeeded or failed, were not carried very far, and they were discontinued and have not been renewed since.

Two months ago the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar passed a sentence of seven years' imprisonment upon Lakha Avajt, heir to the Talukdar of Rajpura, in the Halar Prant of Kathiawar, a chief of the sixth class, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of one Madha Kanbi. Two others were convicted of being implicated in the same offence. The conviction has been appealed against, the appellants being represented by Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, and the Government of Bombay, on the representations held out to them, have decided in favour of the appellants and quashed the conviction.

IT is officially notified that Dr. Peterson, M.A., has been elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE review of Dr. Peterson's edition of the "Hitopadesa," which we reprinted yesterday, was from *Trubner's Oriental Record*.

MR. A. SMITH, at present in the employ of Messrs Glover and Company at Tanna, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust in place of Mr. Dumayne, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Prince's Dock.

THE arsenal in the old city of Goa has been abolished.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE proposes to visit Calcutta towards the end of next month.

IT is reported that Dr. Silva Reed, the Bishop of Meliapore, is seriously ill.

WE understand that there is a strong probability of our receiving a visit, early next week, from some of the members of the Poona Bijou Amateur Dramatic Club. The drama they are now playing is H. J. Byron's "The Lancashire Lass"—has proved such a success, that they intend (if possible) to give one or two performances in Bombay during the Christmas holidays.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN and staff arrived at the Hyderabad Residency on Sunday evening. Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and Sir

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Gladstone intends going to the North of Italy. He leaves London on the 26th instant, and will be away for several weeks.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to St. Petersburg, where he intends staying till the end of January.

A GERMAN FORECAST OF THE OUTLOOK.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.

Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, presented the customary Christmas presents to the Hussars to-day and closed the ceremony with a short address to the assembled troops, in which he said the present times were very grave and the future most uncertain.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 20.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Serapis arrived from Bombay to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 21.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cathay, with the English mails of 7th December, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon.

The same Company's steamer Brindisi left for Colombo, &c., at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The Viceroy telegraphed to the Begum of Bhopal his sympathetic regret at the illness of her Highness's grand daughter on the 20th. The young Princess still lay between life and death, but with a gleam of hope in her condition.

THE REVOLT IN NEPAL.

Latest news from Nepal says that Ranbir Jung's whereabouts are unknown, but it is reported that two of his family are organising forces.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

Sir Charles Aitchison has so far recovered from the effect of his recent attack of fever as to have been able to attend the levee in Calcutta on Tuesday.

FISHING IN THE GANGES.

Mr. Luscombe, the well-known tackle-maker of Allahabad, was fishing for rohu in the Ganges, when he got fast in a porpoise. After half-an-hour's struggle the animal was landed, and weighed 47 lbs. The body yielded a quart or more of oil.

AN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION.

There is every probability that an exploration of the country between Chittagong and Burma will be undertaken during the present cold season.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

At an annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the Hon. S. R. Turnbull was re-elected chairman, and D. Ramsbotham, vice-chairman.

THE MADRAS NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Divan Bahadur Ragoonath Rao, of Indore, arrived here to-day, to attend the Congress.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Last Sunday a chapel was opened on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Bishop Speechley, of Travancore and Cochin, is about to retire; the local clergymen are going to present him with a silver tea and coffee service.

A NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Mr. B. H. Chester, M.A., now a master at Doveton College, and prominent member of the East Indian community, is to be appointed a Deputy collector.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PENANG, Dec. 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon left here for Bombay to-day.

HONGKONG, Dec. 21.

The Italian steamer Bormida arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester market has been strong.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ do. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107⅜
Bar Silver	45

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 20.

10 p.m.	72·7

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

6 a.m.	68·4
10 a.m.	72·4
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	79·3

The Russian papers have received from Sarrakhs more or less trustworthy accounts of Ayub Khan's surrender to General MacLean at Meshed. As a matter of fact, they say, the Sirdar gave himself up, not because his cause was lost, but in disgust at not receiving encouragement from Russia. According to this story, Ayub had over 3,000 armed men at his command; and might have held out for an indefinite time. "Russia gave him to understand that he was not to count on her support in his attempt, either in the matter of protection or money. It was owing to his disenchantment on this score that he refused to take refuge in Russian territory, which he could easily have done." "It is quite possible," remarks a correspondent, "that Ayub expected the Russians to help him, and was disappointed. His case does not stand alone. Dhulip Singa is finding out that Russia is not so eager to maintain and encourage our implacable enemies as he fondly imagined. The Russian papers say nothing about him now; and the last I have heard of him is that he is in difficulties about his hotel bill."

Sir Charles Aitchison has been suffering from fever for several days past. It seems even likely that he may be temporarily incapacitated for work, in which case the Public Service Commission's report will suffer delay.

Mr. E Monteath, formerly Director-General of the Post Office of India, is among the cold-weather visitors to Calcutta.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Crocodile brings the undermentioned drafts for corps serving in this country:—

	Officers.	Men.	Station.
1st Dragoon Guards	2	93	Rawalpindi.
3rd Dragoon Guards	2	93	Muthra.
7th Dragoon Guards	1	88	Mhow.
8th Hussars	0	73	Meerut.
17th Lancers	1	52	Lucknow.
2nd Oxford Light Infantry.	0	15	Bangalore.
2nd Dragoon Guards	2	1	Meerut.
H 2 R. A.	4	62	Meerut.
N 2 R. A.	5	58	Allahabad.
1-1 Western Division	0	21	Bombay.
1-1 Scottish Division	2	14	Allahabad.

and in addition to the above 4 warrant officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 3 men of Departments, 9 ladies, 1 female servant, 30 soldiers' wives and 38 children.

The troops will be despatched to their destinations under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District.

After holding it for five and a half years, Major J. H. Spring Branson has resigned the command of the Madras Artillery Volunteers. In that responsible position he has cheerfully, and at great expenditure of time and money, performed responsible duties without receiving very active encouragement from the Government; and his resignation will be a severe loss to the two Batteries. He joined the Madras Infantry Volunteers many years ago, and had attained the rank of Major sometime before he joined the Artillery Volunteers with the rank of Captain.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters the following arrangements for the movement of troops are ordered, consequent on the abandonment of the Camp of Exercise at Poona.

The 2nd Bn Lancashire Fusiliers will move from Nusserabad and Neemuch by rail to Ahmednagar, Satara (West Deccan Line) and Kirkee, on or about the 2nd February next, under arrangements to be made by the General Officers Commanding Mhow and Poona Divisions and Bombay District in communication with each other. The families of the Regiment to leave Nusserabad on 8th January, 1888, and proceed to Ahmednagar.

The 2nd Bn Gloucestershire Regiment will be moved to Poona shortly after the 1st January, on a date to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, and will remain in Camp there until required in Bombay to relieve the 2nd Bn East Yorkshire Regiment, on or about the 11th February, 1888. The families sick and heavy baggage to remain at Ahmednagar until accommodation for them is available in Bombay.

The 2nd Bn Royal Dublin Fusiliers will move by rail to Nusserabad and Neemuch early in January, 1888, on a date to be hereafter notified, and under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Poona and Mhow Divisions and Bombay District in communication with each otther.

The 2nd Grenadiers, on relief by 12th Bombay Infantry, will march from Ahmedabad to Poona by routes Nos. 2. 4 (1), 279, 34, 101 (1) and 229 The public carriage, accompanying the 12th Bombay Infantry, to return with the 2nd Grenadiers to Poona. The detachment, of the 2nd Grenadiers at Sadra, to march with headquarters to Poona.

Orders regarding the move of the 9th Bombay Infantry from Poona to Satara will be issued hereafter.

The 12th Bombay Infantry will march from Poona, by routes Nos. 229,101 (1) 34, 279, 4 (1) and 2 to Ahmedabad on 5th January, 1888, and on arrival at that station will hand over the public carriage to the 2nd Grenadiers.

The 22nd Bombay Infantry will march to Poona, by route No. 240 on 27th December 1887, and occupy the lines vacated by the 12th Bombay Infantry. One full company to remain at Satara for duty until relieved by 9th Bombay Infantry.

Public carriage, if available, to be utilized for the move of the 2nd Grenadiers, 12th and 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The 2nd Bn Lancashire Fusiliers and 2nd Bn Dublin Fusiliers to hand over their camp equipage to their relieving regiments.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

An unusually small number, even for a Wednesday, put in an appearance at the meet at Santa Cruz yesterday morning, but on the arrival of the train from Bombay, we numbered about twenty, all told. The morning was very cold, with a heavy dew, and no wind, which augured well for plenty of scent and a good run but unfortunately our anticipations were destined not to be realized, as the scent, notwithstanding the heavy dew, was very catchy, and, although we had a long run, the greater part of it was in consequence decidedly slow—with the exception of a sharp burst across the melon ground shortly after the find.

As usual, when we meet at Santa Cruz, the Master commenced by drawing the long grass alongside of the Railway, and we had not long to wait before one of the hounds gave us warning that a Jackal was afoot, and we were soon at it, hammer and tongs, in the direction of Saav Hill. Those who know the country know what this means. To those who don't, perhaps, the nearest description one can give of what it is like is, furrow and ridge with ridge and furrow cutting it at right angles, and what appear to be recently dug graves at intervals of every few yards; at least that is how it appeared to the writer. No accidents occurred, however, although the pace was very good, until a check at the foot of Saav Hill, when the hounds were rather overridden by the field, or they would undoubtedly have picked up the line sooner than they did. From this point we had a slow hunting run over the hill and across the valley beyond, till we came to the Andheri-Vehar Road, when the hounds were again at fault, but owned to the line up the lane bordering the mango plantation opposite, at the bottom, instead of over the hill which we usually traverse. Here Master Jack turned right-handed, and we had rather a fast spin of about half a mile, then another slight check and then away to the Palmyra Palm groves and the Ghoregaum jungles, with much the same result as when we were last out. The pack divided and divided again, and the field rode in whichever direction suited each individual's fancy; most of us finding ourselves about a couple of miles beyond Ghoregaum Station, when we ought to have been making tracks in the train for Bombay, not having at all bargained for a run that lasted for an hour-and-a-quarter from find to finish, with a Jackal that took a line almost straight away from home. To those who enjoy a good old-fashioned hunting run, with every opportunity of seeing the hounds work, yesterday must have been a most enjoyable morning, especially as, in addition to the sport, the weather was perfection, and we rode through beautiful country. We fear, however, that the degenerate fox-hunter of the present day prefers a gallop from find to finish, which is the sort of run we generally get with the Bombay hounds, and so we get spoilt, and are apt to grumble if the pace is not quite so fast all through as we could wish. But grumble ye not, my friends, a time cometh, when the jungles are bare, and the hounds are fit, when many of you will cry *Peccavi*, as you find yourselves stranded on the Vehar Hills with a horse done to a turn and unable to go another yard, about ten miles away from everywhere!

The meet next Saturday is at the village of Irla, which is situated about half-way between Parla and Andheri. Those who are coming out are recommended to be more punctual than most of the field were for the Parla meet, as we understand that the Master will probably draw the covert just the other side of the Railway, and only about half a mile from the village.

Mr. Consul Hawes, reporting on the trade of Nyassa, in Central Africa, discusses the question whether the import of arms should be permitted. Upon the whole he is of opinion that it should, observing that the danger does not lie so much in the weapon as in the ammunition. It might seem useless to import the one without the other, but the habits of the natives must be taken into account. Though they are very anxious to possess guns, they often do not think about the ammunition; or, at all events, it is quite a secondary consideration. There are no magazines for the storage of powder, and as soon as a native gets any he fires it off as fast as he can, taking advantage of every excuse, such as the death of a relative, or the return from a hunting expedition, to do so. The guns at present in use are the smooth-bore flint-lock; the introduction of modern fire-arms should, the Consul thinks, be discouraged. The real cause of danger, he adds, to settlers in Central Africa is the sale of spirits to the people. This should be discouraged in every way, for there can be little doubt that so long as the traffic exists it will constitute a strong barrier to improvement in the prospects of lawful trade with the natives.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, Dec. 20.

Yesterday his Excellency drove from Shahibagh to the experimental well and pumping station on the banks of the river Sabarmati at Dudeshwar, near Ahmedabad. His Excellency was accompanied only by the aide-de-camp, Capt. Phayre, and Mr. Reid, the Collector of the district, the Hon. J. B. Richey and Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, having gone to Sadra as the representatives of his Excellency, for the purpose of opening, in his stead, the Talukdar's school. The day was intensely hot, and his Excellency, fatigued with the excessive labours of Saturday, had been unable to attend the ceremony in person. The long drive across countroads in a burning sun proved trying to Mr. Sheppard, and this morning he complained of a slight attack of fever. This, however, did not prevent him accompanying his Excellency on his excursion to this station to-day.

His Excellency's visit to the well was substituted for the Talukdar's school ceremony. Arrived at the place, his Excellency was met by Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., president of the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioners, and among others were Messrs. P. H. Dastur Mahiputram Rupram, C.I.E., Mayabhai Premabhai, Sarabhai Maganbhai, S. Keshavalal Motilal, Abdulnabhai Nurmawala, Moosamia Ahmedmia, Ishwarlal Ochavram, Furdunji Koowarji, Narsilal Revadas, Mansukhram Mulji, Abaji V. Kathavate, Madhavlal Runchorelal, Chimanlal Kapurchand, Dyabji Mangalal, L.C., (engineer,) and Vavabhai Harridas, L.C., (assistant engineer). Prior to the Governor's arrival the machinery was set in motion so that his Excellency might have an opportunity of observing the abundant volume of water the present temporary machinery is capable of supplying. It was at one time doubted whether even a multiplicity of such wells could furnish sufficient water for the town's purposes. The present scheme is but a modification of a project which originated with Col. Ducat, which was to produce twenty gallons up to a height of 80 feet. The modified scheme, it is found, produces ten gallons at the ground level. A report on the experiments, which had been prepared by the engineer, was read to his Excellency, from which it appeared that

Before commencing the experiment the depth of water in the well was measured and found to be 10ft. The measuring tank was measured and found to be 30 by 20 by 2 equal 1,200c. ft., or of 7,500 gallons' capacity. The water in the well was lowered by 19 inches in 45 minutes and then it was stationary. The measuring tank was filled once during the time the water was going down, and it was found that 7,500 gallons were supplied in 8½ minutes, showing that the pump discharged 880 gallons in a minute. The pump was kept working up to 10 a. m., during which time the water in the well remained stationary, and a second trial of the measuring tank was made, when the pump was found discharging 860 gallons in a minute. Assuming 850 gallons per minute the supply from the well by working 7 inch centrifugal pump for 15 hours will be 765,000 gallons and in 24 hours it will be 1,224,000 gallons. The result was considered satisfactory by all the Commissioners.

The report also showed that Surgeon-Major Lyon had analysed the water, which yielded good results. In the opinion of the analyst the water was exceptionally free from organic contamination, and well suited for potable purposes. The grains per gallon were, of total solids, 21·00; chlorine, 3·22; and of parts per gallon, free ammonia, ·05; albumenoid ammonia ·01. The sediment was reported to be scanty and to consist chiefly of vegetable *debris*, being also entirely of infusoria. After inspecting the well H. E. entered an extemporised shamiana, where the report was read by the president.

His Excellency then replied:—

I wish to congratulate you very sincerely upon the excellent beginning you have made here. This experiment is one of the most interesting in the matter of supplying good water to big towns that I have yet seen. The analysis of the water is most satisfactory and fully realises Colonel Ducat's anticipations. You may pride yourselves, not only on a very important undertaking for your own town, but you must justly lay claim to having set a good example to other municipalities. (Hear, hear.) Your achievement is all the more felicitous by reason of its simplicity, and if experience prove that in other towns situated similarly to this is, on the sandy banks of a river, performing the functions of a natural filter, works of this kind can be made at a comparatively trifling expenditure, this experiment will have taught us a most valuable lesson as to the means of supplying pure and abundant water. Sanitation is exceptionally democratic because it is one of direct use to every man, woman and child. I firmly believe that in nothing will progress be more tangible in years to come, and in nothing will local self-government be more profitable than in sanitary improvement. This is, as I have said, a beginning, and as you have been so enterprising hitherto I trust you will push on vigorously, for unless you provide the imperative corollary of good water—that is good drainage—this great blessing cannot prove altogether an unmitigated one. The new water-supply will of course also make an addition to the water which must be absorbed. In solving one problem therefore you have created another, for out of every ten gallons of water you propose to supply to the town I believe there will be at least five gallons of waste to account for. We cannot allow the subsoil to be still further polluted. (Hear, hear.) There was a difference of opinion as to the way in which the town was to be supplied with water. And I have no doubt that as you cut the Gordian knot in that instance you will cut the Gordian knot in this instance too. I believe you have at this moment twelve thousand houses which have cesspools and nineteen thousand where the soulage water is thrown into the streets. Now we must get rid of these primitive and dangerous methods which are unworthy of the capital of Gujerat. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I admit that the question of expenditure is a serious consideration which cannot be lost sight of. Still it must be faced, for the health of the people is of more importance even than economy in municipal affairs, however desirable in other respects. I understand your committee propose to make two drains—one of which, outside the town, will carry this water to a certain distance where it will become a fertilising agent, so that it will not be lost altogether and will do good in the right place instead of doing harm in the wrong place. This drain is to be accompanied by another main drain inside the town. This will be the foundation of a great work. The vexed question of further house connection with these drains will meanwhile be considered, and whatever system you may adopt I hope you will give a speedy trial, and that nothing will be carried out which will put in jeopardy the prospect of a thoroughly efficient system in the future. There is great risk of imperilling the future good system by temporary make-shifts, which in the long run will prove more costly than gradual adoption of a sound scheme. However, I am quite satisfied to leave this matter in the hands of a man like Mr. Ranchorelal Chotalal, who is your chairman. He has been very successful in his own business, and in municipal affairs this affords the best guarantee. I have no doubt that in him you have an energetic as well as a good adviser. Because doctors disagree it is no excuse for leaving the patient helpless. Your patient is the large population of this town. Mr. Hewlett takes a greater interest in the matter as his term of office is drawing to a close, and I am sure you would like to show your appreciation of his services by erecting to him this monument before he goes and which he so well deserves. I have wished you well in your various educational movements, and am not less sanguine about your sanitary operations. Local self-government in Ahmedabad cannot have a better vindication than its college, its schools, its water-supply, and its drainage. (Applause.)

His Excellency then left, and later in the evening visited what is known as the Gaekwar's haveli, the large compound of which the committee of the Guzerat College desire to obtain for the site of their proposed new buildings; and the tumble-down judicial courts, which, it was truly represented, were inadequate. Lastly, the local gaol was to have been inspected, but this was abandoned.

Austria appears to be waking up in the matter of drink legislation. The Austrian Government have introduced into the Reichsrath a strong measure for the prevention of drunkenness. The reason alleged is the alarming deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service, owing to the spread of spirit-drinking amongst the humbler classes. Spirit shops are to be closed at five on Saturday afternoon, and to remain so till five on Monday morning. Ordinary storekeepers are not to be allowed to sell spirits, the sale of which is to be restricted to public-houses, confectioners, and specially licensed stores. Dealers serving spirits to intoxicated persons are to be liable to arrest or fine. No debt for spirits consumed on the premises can be recovered by law if the amount exceeds the value of five litres. The magistrates are empowered to forbid retailers to serve spirits to habitual drunkards for any period up to twelve months. Similar legislation already exists in Galicia. The proposal now is to extend it to all Austria. The preamble of the measure sets forth that it is a direct outcome of the Hygienic Congress.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MANDLIK

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whatever your own views may be upon any subject, you never refuse to allow your columns to be made the medium for the ventilation of thought you do not agree with. Though I know not your own opinion, yet I have no hesitation in communicating to you and through your columns to the general public my views on the merits of the testimonial to Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. Very many people ask, What are his deserts? What has he done? What special public services has he rendered to his country and his people to call forth from his countrymen and townsmen a substantial recognition in the shape of grateful record to be handed down to posterity? All these questions even the friends of Mr. Mandlik find it difficult to answer. His public work is not above the average of the public work done by most people—indeed, it falls far below the public work done by numbers of our citizens, who, within living memory, have passed away sadly wept but "unsung"; and even among his contemporaries there are scores of good men, who are modest enough to think little of their usefulness, and who, if they have any sycophants above them, have good sense and moral courage enough to keep down their adulatory movements. To name such people would be too invidious and intolerable; but the names of our public men are at the same time too patent to need mention.

But I am disposed to view with a great amount of forbearance and tolerance the efforts of the friends and admirers of any person, whether during his lifetime or after his decease, meeting and singing the praises of their favourite poet, philosopher, statesman, general, or philanthropist, and recording, on the slipping sands of time, their testimony to the supposed worth of such favourite. I have no patience with those cantankerous natures who fall foul of such "friends and admirers" for doing what they think or feel they owe to the object of their adoration. A friend of mine facetiously remarked the other day, "Why, you will next hear of a testimonial set on foot by the friends and admirers of Little Jack Horner?" My answer was, and why not? It is the look-out of those who care to join in the chorus and to put their hands into their pockets. Then, at all events, retorts my friend, these valuable friends and admirers have no business to assume to themselves the representation of the general public, and make it appear that it is the *vox populi* that speaks through them; they have no right to arrogate to themselves the power, by their own act, of declaring for the public what the public is wholly innocent of. This extremely just remark of my friend was irresistible; and I yielded at once. He related to me a few particulars and made some strictures, which, I think, are so moderate and reasonable that I am induced to give them to you almost in his own words, though I am not disposed to agree with him to the full extent. "Mr. Mandlik," says he, "is probably thinking of retiring from active life; at all events, his 'friends' have been led to form this idea of his intentions from his utterances, which are usually oracular and mysterious and even enigmatical; else why should they have thus precipitately taken an unprepared public by storm. They did not give themselves any breathing time. They did not give anything like a reasonable notice of their intended action. Then their tactics in the calling of the meeting: they would not have in full attendance even the members of the native bar, among whom their hero has practised his profession and spread unstintedly the blessings of his talents and learning. Would they care to publish a list of the persons they had invited to attend? Why, then, this packed meeting? Why did they not, through the papers, call the friends of Mr. Mandlik? Was it not because they would have among his friends those who might say unpalatable things; who might pass unfavourable criticism? I have no wish, however, to judge of motives, especially if they be not particularly good ones. I care not to quarrel with the object of the meeting or the *modus operandi* with which they tried to gain it. What I do want seriously to protest against is that whilst they do set about a thing in a hole-and-corner way they must not give it false colour and persuade themselves or persuade others that they were merely echoing the general suffrage of the people. That is what is most objectionable and reprehensible. Now, has the meeting of Sunday last done this or not? You have only to read the proceedings to see whether that meeting did not fall into this error."

For the rest, both my friend and I are agreed that if the friends and admirers of any individual, whatever his deserts, take it into their heads to set such a movement on foot, and to publish to the world what they have done, there is no bar in law to prevent that. They might have learnt as much from Mr. Mandlik himself as from Mr. Khare and Mr. Krishna Mukerjee, who were staunch and active participators in that afternoon's performance at Petit Hall. However, the friends of Mr. Mandlik have carried it all in such an extravagant way that he has need to exclaim, "Heaven! save me from my friends." I am willing to believe they never broached or hinted their project to him, or he would surely have been shocked with its enormity, and gone down upon his knees to spare him all this public ovation. Even now you must not be surprised to hear one of these days that he thanks his friends for the honour intended him, and begs that the movement be dropped at the point to which it has gone.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. AMICUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On a perusal of the report of the proceedings of the meeting of Mr. Mandlik's friends and followers, held on Sunday evening last, I feel inclined to ask whether those gentlemen are serious or are practising a joke on the public. They profess to have started the ludicrous movement—ludicrous because one does not know why just at this moment and in the life-time of Mr. Mandlik any one should think of raising a testimonial in his honour—in order to give effect to "a very general desire," as they call it, that there should be some recognition of Mr. Mandlik's "services to the country generally" "*at the hands of his fellow-citizens.*" By this last expression one would naturally understand that Mr. Mandlik's friends and followers were acting in the matter in response to general public opinion, and because the large majority of the public were anxious to raise a testimonial in Mr. Mandlik's honour. If these gentlemen thought so, why did they not call a public meeting and vote a testimonial to their hero? Why have they chosen to conduct their proceedings behind the back of the public? It is simply an insult to the public to call a private meeting of a man's friends and followers, and then to say that it was called in order to meet "a very general desire." The conduct of Mr Mandlik's friends deserves to be condemned on this ground alone, and I am not surprised that the respectable class of native papers, such as the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, have seen through the movement and judged it at its real worth.

Various explanations have been given as to why the movement has been started. Time will reveal how a friend or two of Mr. Mandlik, who are anxious to do him a good turn for the part he has played in the Hindu social reform agitation, write to nearly every representative native gentleman to join the movement, and how several declined to join. Truth will gradually out. But I cannot help nothing one thing a-propos which is sure to strike every one who has carefully read the speeches of the gentlemen who recounted Mr. Mandlik's "services to the country generally." Why did Mr. Varjeewundas or the other gentleman, Kisen Mookh Ram—both of whom, I am informed, helped Mr. Mandlik last year at the Madhav Bag meeting—studiously omit all reference to Mr. Mandlik's "services" of the last three years to the Hindu orthodoxy. They said not a word about it, as if they were anxious to forget that part of Mr. Mandlik's public career. Is it because they are ashamed of it that they want *just at this moment* to bring out so prominent his "legislative, political, and municipal services" alone?

Their studious silence on this part of Mr. Mandlik's career is significant. It cannot be that they disapprove of it. Under those circumstances the real explanation of that silence must be that, while the real object of the movement is to requit Mr. Mandlik's service to Hindu orthodoxy and priestcraft, its promoters are anxious to give a more decent cover to that object, and thus disarm the opposition of the enlightened public.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 20. VERAX.

Mr. R. B. Gaunley, Acting Consul at Trieste, in his report for last year, says that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Company, which has been heavily subsidised by the Government, has done but little towards finding new outlets for Austrian produce for fresh employment for Austrian shipping. With the exception of the Indo-Chinese line the company now run no steamers beyond the eastern part of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The question is now pending whether the Government will discontinue the subsidy or reduce it; in either case "it would be a severe lesson for the company." The company increased their voyages to the Far East in 1886. Their time table in 1885 showed 12 voyages to Bombay and as many to Hongkong, but last year there were 24 voyages to Hongkong, the ships touching at Bombay, Colombo, and Singapore, and there is a branch line between Colombo and Calcutta The exports to India show a slight increase, not, however, proportioned to the larger number of voyages, and still less to the increased tonnage. The small progress made is attributed to heavy competition.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

People in Bombay often complain of the lack of amusements in this city, and bewail the lot which makes their evenings dull and dreary; and yet when a theatrical company of established reputation in this country has opened a short season in their midst, it has met, thus far, with very meagre support from the public. They perform nightly at the Novelty Theatre—a spacious and well-constructed house, with ample means of ventilation—before poor audiences. But it is most creditable on their part that the chilling array of empty benches never damps the ardour of the performers, who display in their acting, perhaps, as much spirit and vivacity as if they were playing before full houses. On Tuesday night, there were two good pieces on the play bill, which, however, did not succeed in drawing a numerous audience. But if the spectators were lacking in numbers, they were very hearty in their appreciation of the performance. The entertainment opened with a farce, entitled "Perfection," whose principal features are a mystery, and its revelation which tends to make all concerned happy for life. Miss Emma Markham, a name familiar to Bombay playgoers, played Kate O'Brien, the girl who kept her lover for sometime in anguish by pretending that in mind and body she was the reverse of perfection. Her acting is graceful and her voice musical. But she may, perhaps, come nearer to "Perfection" than she is at present by cultivating a little more distinctness in her speech. Mr. C. Vane played the part of her lover, and his father, Sir Lawrence Paragon, was personated by Mr. H. Nicholson, who did well as a warm-hearted, and at the same time a little warm-blooded, old gentleman. Life below stairs was represented by Sam, "a Gentleman's Gentleman" (Mr. D. C. Smith), and by his partner, Susan (Miss May Anderson). The love-making of the two pairs was amusing by reason of the contrasts and peculiarities it displayed. The farce was followed by the popular burlesque of "Black Eye'd Susan," in which one of the principal figures was Mr. Geo. Anderson who, in the character of Susan's uncle, gave fresh proof of his talents. Mr. J. Devon's get-up and acting as Dame Hatley were very mirth-provoking, and his song, "He's going to marry Mary Anne—that's me," was much cheered. Indeed, the songs, which were interspersed in the burlesque, were very admirably rendered. Miss May Anderson sang beautifully, and Miss Emma Markham, as well as Miss Minnie Hinton, showed that they too are blessed with very sweet voices. To-night, the company will perform East Lynne, which ought to draw a large house.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers solve the following puzzle?:—

When we correspond with firms, companies, &c., we generally write "Dear Sirs," "Gentlemen," "Messrs.," &c., in the commencement. Now, if there be a female partner in a firm, how are we to commence?—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. DHANJISHAH NOWROJI.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On behalf of several ladies residing in and near the Fort, I write to ask your valuable assistance in ascertaining the views of the community as to the desirability of opening these baths to the fair sex between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. I feel sure that if the directors take that step profit and popularity will result. Until ascertained beyond doubt that a sufficient number of ladies would use the bath to make the engagement of a female attendant worth while, such attendance might (as in the case of the Breach Candy Bath) be dispensed with, and doubtless the ladies could manage to look after themselves.

It seems eminently desirable to make an experiment which would cost the company nothing, and which will doubtless gratify a number of ladies, who at present journey all the way to Breach Candy to enjoy a "dip in the briny."—Yours, &c.,

A SWIMMER.

Dec. 21.

BEGINNING OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to say that there is no foundation, in truth, for the assertion made by a correspondent under the pseudonym "Nuda Veritas" in your paper of to-day's date, that it was one Bai Meherbai who originated the idea of female education among the Parsees in the year 1843. Out of a mass of correspondence carried on by the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee during the whole of his useful career, I found a letter, dated the 3rd August, 1849, addressed to the Hon. J. D. Bethune, Calcutta, and in it occurs the following passage:—"When, some six years ago, I introduced female education in my family, I knew what difficulties I had to encounter; they were of no light caste. But, regardless of every influence from within and without the circle of my relations and friends to slacken my resolve, I—thank God—persevered, and deviated not from the plain and direct path of the duty I considered I owed to my children. However limited my resources, I spared no expense in engaging the services of a lady governess from England to instruct my daughter, and the result has been abundantly gratifying: my eldest daughter is, I believe, the *only young lady among us, however solitary and singular the instance,* who can read, write, and converse with ease and precision in the language of your country."

To all who have known "Bai Meherbai" and who know her daughter and sons, the above passage will, I think, conclusively show that it was not "Bai Meherbai," better known as "*Sapla-ni-mehri*," who had the credit of taking the "lead in the cause of education." I have no cause to dilate further on this subject. I will, however, admit the truth of the concluding para. of your correspondent's letter that the lady in question did "descend to the grave" (or rather ascend to the "Towers") unwept, unhonoured, and unsung—though that was for other causes.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 21. A PARSEE, WHO KNOWS.

Sir Comer Petheram, after his round of inspection, comes up to Allahabad and spends the Christmas holidays in camp with Sir John Edge, who is taking a party to the Falls in Rewa.

A fatal accident occurred at the new Dufferin Bridge, at Benares, on Friday evening, some hours after the opening ceremony. A young man named Clarke fell from the bridge, and was drowned.

Sir Auckland leaves Allahabad for Agra this evening, accompanied by his secretaries and personal staff, and will return here on Saturday next, starting for Lucknow early in January, there to remain probably until the end of February, when he may once more be expected in Allahabad. It is not proposed, we hear, that Sir Auckland shall go into camp this winter.

A treasury warrant is published in the *Gazette* to the effect that, from and after the 1st December next, parcels not exceeding 11lb. in weight may, subject to certain conditions, be transmitted by post by German mail packet boat between Ceylon and Germany and Belgium, and any country or place, *viâ* Germany or Belgium, to which the German or Belgian post offices may respectively forward parcels, or from which such last-mentioned post offices may respectively receive parcels for transmission.

The Survey of India has recently lost two good and able assistants, after long and valuable service in the Department—Mr. C. W. Coard, superintendent of engravers, and Mr. James Mackenzie, the head photographer. The Survey Office carries photography and its allied processes as far as has been done anywhere in practical work, and of the credit which is due of the perfection attained a share must belong to Mr. Mackenzie who had been twenty-five years at the work. Mr. Coard was the maker of the engraving department, having been brought out in 1868 with a staff of assistants by General Thuillier to take up the work which had previously been done entirely in England.

From reports published in the Ceylon papers it appears that Captain Donnan, the Superintendent of the Pearl Fisheries, has found that there are about 160,000,000 oysters on the Cheval Par, though of this number some sixty millions are too young for fishing next season. The sample oysters washed from this lot were valued at only Rs. 6·50 per thousand, but those from other parts of the bank were valued at an average of Rs. 17 per thousand. Captain Donnan has discovered a new bed of oysters: it contains some 30 million oysters about three years old, and is situated on the Muliyarulu Par off Dutch Bay. The west side of Cheval Par and the east side of the Periya Par are also covered with oysters three months old. Captain Donnan wishes to commence the next fishing in February.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department, supporting the representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the free discussion of the Indian Budget in the Supreme Legislative Council:—

The representation which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made to you on the 20th October, with reference to the publication by Resolution of the financial arrangements of the Government of India, is one that commends itself so much to the approval of this Chamber that I am desired to invite the attention of the Government of India to the opinions on the subject which were expressed by this Chamber in its letter of the 3rd May 1886, to the Finance Committee, a copy of which I enclose.

Under existing arrangements the Budget cannot be presented to the Viceregal Legislative Council for discussion unless it is connected with a project of law. This virtually hands over the public purse to the sole control of the Finance Minister, and discussion is effectually stifled. This state of things is so out of accord with the spirit of the age, and is so much at variance with the efforts of the Government to develop local self-government that the Chamber shares the opinion of the Bengal Chamber that it is desirable to make "such a change in the Indian Councils' Act as shall permit of the annual discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy." The Government has nothing to fear from such a discussion, since its aim is not to shelter the theories of the Finance Minister from legitimate criticism at the hands of men of practical experience, but to do what is best calculated to promote the financial and general welfare of the country. The prolixity and technicality of the Resolutions, which embody the annual expositions of the Finance Minister, deter the great majority of people from reading them when they appear in the *Gazette of India*, and the opinion is widely held that the system now adopted for taking the country into the financial confidence of the Government is ill calculated to convince the country that it is governed on economical principles. The recent recourse to a form of taxation that has been unequivocally condemned as unsuitable for India by three successive Finance Ministers, and the apprehension that further taxation is imminent, are arguments that may be employed in support of the contention that the country should be allowed a real voice in the management of its financial affairs. Looking to the rapid advance of education and intelligence in India since 1861, it may be urged that the restriction of the prerogative of the Viceregal Legislative Council, which may have been expedient when the Indian Councils' Act was passed, is now anomalous. The country may reasonably desire to be assured by other than official, and therefore interested authorities, that all extravagance is checked, and that rigid economy is enforced by the Financial Department; and it may be excused for desiring to be satisfied that its finances are invariably administered in the interest of India alone. The inelasticity of the revenue is as marked as the persistent tendency of expenditure to increase, and the Government has need of all the aid it can command in directing that "finance" which has been described by a great statesman as the "key of England's position in India."

the result would be detrimental to the interests of the Municipality.

The chairman thought the Municipality ought to encourage wholesome competition.

Mr. Khote: Competition is the mother of all business. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said he was told that Mr. Bhedwar was even willing to deposit twice the required amount.

The Commissioner remarked that he saw the feeling of the Council appeared to be in favour of giving the contract to Mr. Bhedwar. He added that in that case he would not be responsible for the failure of the work. His only wish was that the work was properly done.

Mr. Khote proposed that the Town Council declined to sanction the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Ardesheer Framji, as there was a lower tender from a well-known contractor. He said that, several years ago, there was an angry discussion at that board about a particular contract in regard to the Tulsi works. Mr. Nagoo Sayaji and Mr. Glover had sent in tenders. The tender of Mr. Glover was higher than that of Mr. Nagoo Sayaji, and the lower tender was, after a tough fight, accepted by the Council, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Glover had been said to have better experience of the work.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, was carried unanimously.

NON-PAYMENT OF THE WHEEL-TAX.

A memorandum, dated 17th instant, was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction, under Section 135 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. T. Forrest, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China at Calcutta, for the recovery of Rs. 30-8-0 on account of wheel-tax for the second quarter of 1884-85 and second and third quarters of 1885-86. The cost of the suit will be about Rs. 13.

Another memorandum was also submitted, asking the Council's sanction to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. P. B. Saville, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. at Kurrachee, for the recovery of Rs. 11-8-0 on account of wheel-tax for the 2nd quarter of 1886-87. The cost of the suit will be Rs. 3, including postage.

The sanction was granted.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1887 was submitted to the meeting, and its consideration was postponed till the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday fortnight, on account of the Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagar sails to-day for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and thirty-five passengers on deck.

THE ship Sierra Lucina, 1,684 tons, from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of 2,490 tons of coals, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, after a voyage at sea of three months and fourteen days, Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. are her agents in Bombay.

THE Anchor line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, sailed from Bombay yesterday, under command of Captain W Russell, for Marseilles via Canal, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mrs Fraser and two children, and European nurse, Surgeon-Genl, Mrs and Miss Hutchinson and Mrs Boyd.

THE steamer Clifton, 1,717 tons, Captain A W Wade, consigned out here to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., arrived in this port yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius, which port she left on the 6th December. She had one cabin and six deck European and twenty-two deck native passengers on board.

THE steamer Star of Victoria, 2,116 tons, agents, Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening last, under Captain J Smyth, from Cardiff (Nov, 21), from whence she has brought out a cargo of 3,165 tons of coals for the B B and C I Ry Co. She had the following passengers on board:—Mr Carry, Mr Lunyan and Captain Simpson.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Mackay, which arrived in Bombay the evening before last, from Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo, had the following passengers on board:—Mr and Mrs Wiffin and child, Lieut Bell, Worcester Regt; Lieut Stokes, King's Own Regt; Mr Hind, Lt M H Smyth, R N; Mr W H Searle, I M; Mr E J Beaumont, I M; Mr J Hickey, Mr J B Braganza, Sergt-Major Burton, one native officer, 270 deck passengers and 168 rank and file, 3 women and 9 children, being time-expired drafts from Corps serving in Quetta and Sind Districts. These were under the medical charge of Apothecary J B Braganza, and have been since dispatched by a special train from the Sassoon's Dock, to Deolali, their headquarters.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ballarat....	2679	E. Ashdown	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Siam.....	1888	H. F. Weighell..	D	P. & O. Co.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Livingstone.	1394	P. Reimers	L	Boyts Craig &Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheil	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cervin.....	1241	S. Hughson	..	W. &A. Graham & Co.
„ Healthfield..	1398	C. McFee	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Avoca	904	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Clifton (s)	Wade	Mauritius, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Victoria (s)	Russell	Marseilles, &c.
	Altmore	Weeks	Calcutta.
	Tuticorin	Roberts	Tuticorin.
	Warora (s).....	Henderson..	Galle.

The following vessels were entered yesterday:—
Steamer Liscard, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
16 Castle Hill s.....Walker ....Batoum.
17 Picton s .....Brown .....Bombay, Dec. 7.
Pelican s .....Butler .....Middlesbro', Nov. 4.
Glenlui s .....Patterson ...Liverpool, Sept. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamer Busheer, Chanda, Bonnington, Medusa, Castle Eden and Navigator. Ships Cuthona and Airlie.
Dec. 17.—Steamers Tanais and Maharani. Ship Fulwood.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
18 Rosetta s .... London.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
17 Chindwara s ... . Calcutta.
19 Rosetta s .... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Stokes, Lt, Bengal, King's Own, on duty, from Quetta.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, 1st Worcester Regt., on duty, from Quetta.
Dobbie, Lt, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Hutchinson, Dy-Surgeon-Genl, Bengal I M D, on retirement, to England.
Kavanagh, Inspector, Bo Army Edcl, on duty, to Poona.
Pollock, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Med Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Jones, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Devon Regt, on duty, to Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1887.

1. The 500 and 600 yards Ranges will be reserved on Friday and Saturday for the Western India Volunteers Match, and there will be Wimbledon Targets at the long and short Ranges for practice for the Western India Meeting on the same days.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMETS—Hyderabad Contingent 2nd Infantry.—Maj W G C Johnstone, Comdt, 3rd Infy, to be Comdt *vice* Maj J J Kennedy, killed in action. Dated 17th Nov 1887.

3rd Infantry.—Maj W. H Salmon, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-command, to be Comdt, *vice* Maj Johnstone, appointed Comdt to the 2nd Infy. Dated 16th Nov 1887.

Capt C J Orr, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, *vice* Majr Salmon. Dated 16th Nov 1887.

Staff Corps.—Lieut A G Madley, Suffolk Regt, offg Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the BSC from the 14th Apl 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the SSC from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut E W Richards, R A, Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infy,—2nd May 1886.

Lieut C F V S Tanner, Royal Sussex Regt, Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infy, 20th May 1886.

Furlough and leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Capt A G F Browne, BSC, 2nd Batn, 3rd Goorkha Regt (p a), for one year, Pension service,—17th year, commenced 28th Oct 1887.

Capt G Adye, BSC, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (m c), for one year. Pension service—15th year, commenced 9th June 1887.

Lieut F P Hutchinson, BSC, 2nd Batn, 2nd Goorkha Regt (p a), for one year Pension service,—10th year, commenced 1st May 1887.

Lieut C R Ross, BSC, 14th Bengal Infantry (p a), for one year. Pension service,—7th year, commenced 22nd Oct 1887.

Promotions.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881 the names of the following officers are placed on the list of Maj-Genls on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 28th and 30th Oct 1887 respectively of Col T Lamp, Bo, S C, and H Fraser, Mad, S C, (whose names are borne on the list of Maj-Genls of the Indian Army):—Col C J Smith, M S C and Col E L Hankin, M S C.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col C A Baylay, B S C,—11th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col T R Tabutean, M S C,—11th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col H G Pritchard, M S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col W H Wilkins, B S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col R H Palmer, B S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col J Grierson, B S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col E Shaw, M S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col A F Dobbs, M S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col G Chrystie, M S C,—12th Dec 1887; Lieut-Col A F Orchard, M S C,—12th Dec 1887; and Lieut-Col A L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, B S C,—15th Dec 1887.

Colonel's Allowance.—Col W Gordon, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance, from 12th Dec 1887.

Retirements.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from dates specified, subject to H M's approval. Maj A G Hartshorne, Genl List, Infantry,—31st Dec 1887; and Maj L J H Grey, B S C,—20th Dec 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Resignations—Mr C F Wight, 2nd Grade Officer Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

Capt W C Hotham, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service from 8th Nov 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Parker, Supdg Engr, 1st Class, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

This cancels P W D Notification No 339 of 31st Oct 1887.

The services of Capt R C Maxwell, RE, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 17th Oct 1887.

Col R G Smyth, RE, Supdg Engr, 1st Class, is granted 2 years' special leave under the terms of P W D Nos 1940.

41 G, dated 3rd Oct 1887, in continuation of the furlough already granted him.

Mr A Jacobson is appointed to the Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways, Traffic Department.

Mr Jacobson's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following officers are temporarily transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment:—

Mr C C S Clark and Mr J W H Tooze, Asst Engrs, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr P W Gilliland, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.

In continuation of P W D Notification No 269, dated 25th Aug 1887, Mr J C Millis, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Exe Engr, 4th Grade, from 9th May 1887.

Telegraph—The following reversions will take place in the Indian Telegraph Dept from 18th Nov 1887, consequent on the return to duty of Mr J M Lane, Supdt, class IV, 1st Grade:—

Mr A Hullah, Offg Supdt, class IV, 3rd Grade, to class V, 1st Grade.

Mr H W Smith, Offg Asst Supdt, class V, to class VI, 1st Grade.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed A B Miller, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee of Bengal, until further orders.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr H L Butcher, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the North-Western Railway.

Mr T W Grant, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, is on return from furlough, posted to the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma State Railway.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

146-87—Hore, C and B—Kadvibai vs. Jugjewan Kullianji and others—Jefferson, B and D.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy—Mansukla and D.

159-87—Little, S F and N—Runchordas Premji vs Dewkorebai and others—Hore, C and B.

214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs Dewkorebai—Shamrao, P.

274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhowji and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk, W and S.

275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhewji—Chalk, W and S.

301-87—Ardesir, H and D—Labai vs Mahomedbhoy Nuthoo—Jeffersou, B and D.

317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoosha and others—Mucfarlane, E and H, F G and S, and M and D.

150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabebee, vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amoomoola—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·900
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	65·4
Dew Point	58·9
Relative humidity of Air	56·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·2
General Directions of Wind*.....	E, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

A GERMAN at Wallfisch Bay writes to the *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen:—"Here the gold fever is at present raging. Gold has been found in several places, and I think that the whole country will soon show a different aspect. This notorious sandhole, as it was called, will be the first German colony to yield anything. Every day almost brings intelligence of considerable finds of gold, accompanied by samples." It is further pretended that the chief gold finds have been made at Tsoobis, on the way from Wallfisch Bay to Otyimbingue, about 160 kilometres inland.

THE CHURCH AND THE CIRCUS.

MR. P. T. BARNUM, the proprietor of the "Greatest Show in the World," which, unfortunately has been destroyed by fire, has been giving his views on the connection of the Church with the Circus. He claims that the Circus has advanced in merit, while the Church has grown in tolerance. Here is a statement of his views:—

Years ago no two institutions were more actively antagonistic than the church and circus. The former waged fierce and uncompromising war against the latter, the Methodist Church going so far as to make it a part of their discipline that attendance at a circus entailed forfeiture of membership. That the church should ever tolerate, patronize or even recognize as an educator the circus was a possibility that probably entered into the dreams of no man but myself, and perhaps no man but myself believed it possible to organize a circus which should respect the church and all pertaining to it.

In those days the circus was very justly the object of the church's animadversions. Its spectacular attractions consisted principally of six to ten entrée horses, with riders; two fairly good equestrians, whose standing feats on horseback were made on a broad pad saddle; half a dozen apprentice boys, who rode more or less (and rather less than more) and joined in flip-flaps, hand-springs and in the afterpiece, "The Tailor of Tamworth" or "Pete Jenkins," in which drunken characters were represented and broad jokes, suited to the groundlings, were given.

Its fun consisted of the clown's vulgar jests, emphasised with still more vulgar and suggestive gestures, lest providentially the point might be lost. Educational features the circus of that day had none.

Its employes were mostly of the rowdy element, and it had a following of card-sharpers, pickpockets and swindlers generally, who were countenanced by some of the circus proprietors, with whom they shared their ill-gotten gains. Its advent was dreaded by all law-abiding people, who knew that with it would inevitably come disorder, drunkenness and riot. It will scarcely be believed that it was the custom of most of such circuses to engage in advance the firemen of the town they proposed to visit, to help to protect the circus company against possible attacks of the rabble, who where apt to be belligerently indignant when too outrageously victimized. Some circus proprietors paid no salary to their ticket-sellers, but let them cheat it out of their customers by giving them short change in the rush and excitement which usually prevailed around the ticket wagon.

THE MISSION OF THE CIRCUS.

Everyone in these enlightened days concedes that human nature imperatively demands amusement and recreation. The childish mind to which all the world is yet fresh and interesting, and the jaded brain of the adult call with equal insistance for "something new and strange." Granted the necessity of amusements and the desirability of their being morally clean and healthful and instructive, the provider of such entertainments is a public benefactor, and may reasonably ask for his wares the countenance of the church.

The so-called circus of to-day, with, I regret to say, some exceptions, is a widely different affair from that of the past. When under proper management it is decorous and orderly in operation and composed of features which appeal to all ages, classes and conditions. While modestly submitting to bear the generic title of circus a genuine tent exhibition under that name must comprise a menagerie and museum, the accumulating of which necessitated a diligent searching of the whole earth at an incredible pecuniary outlay. In the proper circus of to-day the athlete demonstrates the perfection of training, of which the human body is capable. His feats of strength and graceful agility please the understanding as well as the eye, and if the average small boy does stand on his head and practice turning "hand spring" and flip-flaps" with exasperating persistence for three weeks running after going to the circus his physique will be all the better for it. The juggler shows the marvellous precision and nicety of touch which can be acquired by patient practice. In the real circus of to-day the intelligent lover of horse-flesh will find the finest specimens of the equine race trained to do almost anything but talk.

There the scientific mind is attracted by such strange examples of mechanism as the talking-machine, an ingenious duplicate of the structure of the human throat, giving forth under manipulation a very human if not very sweet voice.

The ethnologist finds gathered together for his leisurely inspection representatives of notable and peculiar tribes, civilized and savage, from far distant lands—types which otherwise he would never see, as they can only be sought in their native countries at the risk of life and at an expenditure of time and money possible to very few. The menagerie of wild beasts, birds and reptiles—comprising every curious specimen of animal life from the denizens of the torrid African jungle to those of the Polar regions—from a study that will impart more valuable information in two hours than can be obtained from reading books on zoology in a year.

MORALITY OF EMPLOYES.

The morality of a genuine circus troupe compares favourably with that of any equal number of any other profession or trade. Many of them are educated and intelligent; most are loyal to strong family affections and to such domesticity as is attainable while travelling. For the rest, they are obliged to behave well. The circus proprietor has a more complete jurisdiction over his employes than any pastor over his congregation. Would any clergyman dare to punish profanity by fine and drunkenness by expulsion? which is exactly what the best type of circus proprietor can do and does. He has the whip hand, and retains during the season a proportion of the employe's salary, which he receives at the end of the season if his record is good, not otherwise. Business interests compel strict discipline, and who shall say that the employe who is compelled to behave well is not, at the end of the season, somewhat the better for eight months of compulsory sobriety, civility and orderly living?

The best circus of to-day is not a fair mark for the church's hostility, and while the circus has advanced in merit, the church has no less grown in tolerance. In my capacity of circus proprietor I have been the recipient of many flattering and amusing amenities on the part of the church. As, for instance, when on Sunday evening, May 21, 1882, I entered the Church of the Messiah, New York City, Rev. Robt. Collyer, pastor, and quietly took a back seat only to find the keen clear eyes of the preacher fixed upon me, and to hear his resonant voice announce: "I see P. T. Barnum in a back pew of this church, and I invite him to come forward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr. Barnum always gives me a good seat in his circus, and I want to give him as good in my church." I thought the reverend gentleman had the courage of his convictions to a most unusual degree, and I was grateful to his congregation for the gravity with which they listened to this very remarkable "pulpit notice," and made way for me as, with some embarrassment, I took the prominent seat so peremptorily indicated.

Again, last summer a few days before my great show was to visit St. Albans, Vt., I received a letter signed by the clergy of that town, reminding me that my organization was to arrive among them on Sunday morning early, and asking that I would give orders that none of the paraphernalia, wagons, &c., should be in transit between the railroad depot and the show grounds during the hours of divine service. I was punctilious in seeing that their very reasonable request was respected. Being in St. Albans myself that Sunday, I received, with my company, printed invitations to attend a prominent church. I, at least, went, and heard a very good sermon, and the preacher did not take the occasion to decry the calling I represented, as happened to Miss Emma Abbott recently.

SPEAKING IN CHURCH.

I will not say whether I think it was well or ill advised of her to rise in meeting and combat the ungenerous strictures of the preacher, but I did the same thing myself (after the benediction was pronounced) under the same provocation, in Lenox, Mass., fifty-one years ago, and had a most attentive and sympathetic audience, as I doubt not Miss Abbott did. Many such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin and Dr. Cuyler have written me the most cordial expressions of their approbation of my circus and of their personal pleasure in attending it. Perhaps my experience has been exceptionally fortunate, and I am convinced that the church and my circus at least are to-day on fairly good terms.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram says that on Monday, Nov. 28, all the editors of St. Petersburg newspapers were invited before the chief director of the press censorship, and strictly enjoined to moderate their tone towards Germany. Most of them were severely reprimanded for having taken so little notice of the last instructions to the same effect given a month or more before the Berlin interview. On this occasion they were threatened with severe penalties if the repeated order were again left unheeded.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 38, Farringdon-road, London.

NEWS OF THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

AFTER a long interval another budget of letters from the Congo has been brought by Mr. John N. Walker, the engineer, who was sent home after the river transport of the expedition had been completed. Mr. Walker left the camp at Aruwimi Falls on the 17th of August, and as he came down in the last steamer to Leopoldville, and proceeded to Lisbon with all dispatch, he brings the latest authentic news of the expedition. The next news which the Emin Pasha Relief Committee expect to receive of the expedition would be from Mr. Stanley himself after he has joined hands with some of Emin Pasha's men. Arrangements have been made with the mission stations in the interior, where special couriers have been placed connecting with the east coast, so that there may be as little delay as possible in getting any communications which Mr. Stanley may dispatch after reaching Wadelai.

THE CAMP AT YAMBUYA.

News is expected before Christmas. The first letter is from Major Barttelot, commander of the camp at Yambuya, and is dated August 15. He says:—

Mr. H. M. Stanley went eastward from here on the 20th of June. A lagger on the march came in on August 12, and reported that he had left Mr. Stanley at a river flowing north into the Aruwimi, eighteen days' march out from here. He reported all as well. Our relations with the natives are most friendly. They trade with the men in a small way, and the chiefs come in constantly to see us. Lately they have come to claim our protection against some marauding Arabs, who may or may not be Tippoo Tib's people. I have tried to ascertain, but cannot obtain any information. Our present strength is—Soudanese, 44; Somalies, 2; Zanzibaries, 200—total, 246. The sentry duty is entirely furnished by the Soudanese, the Zanzibaries only finding pickets. Up to the time of writing this Tippoo Tib's men have not arrived, though these marauding Arabs before mentioned may be them. Should it turn out to be so, or should they eventually come, I should march at once in Mr. Stanley's track. If, however, they do not, I shall be compelled to stay here till November, when Mr. Stanley expects to return, or till such time afterwards as he may return. Since Mr. Stanley's departure our casualties have been—Soudanese one, Somalies two, Zanzibaries four—total, seven.

MAJOR BARTELOT'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Major Barttelot also sends a copy of a letter from Mr. Stanley to him. Mr. Stanley in it observes:—

As the senior officer of those accompanying me on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, the command of this important post naturally devolves on you. The interests now intrusted to you are of vital importance to this expedition. The men you will eventually have under your command consist of more than an entire third of the whole expedition. The goods that will be brought up are the currency needed for transit through the regions beyond the Lakes; there will be a vast store of ammunition and provisions, which are of equal importance to us. The loss of these goods and the men there would be certain to ruin us, and the advance force would in its turn need to solicit relief. Therefore, weighing all these matters well, I hope you will spare no pains to maintain order and discipline in your camp, and make your defences complete, and keep them in such a condition that, however brave an enemy may be, he can make no impression on them.

DEFENCE OF THE CAMP.

For this latter purpose I would recommend you to make an artificial ditch of 6 feet wide, 3 feet deep, leading from the natural ditch, where the spring is, round the stockade. A platform like that on the southern side of the camp, constructed near the eastern as well as the western gate, would be of advantage to the strength of the camp. For, remember, it is not the natives alone you have to fear, or who may wish to assail you, but the Arabs and their followers may, through some cause or other, quarrel with you and assail your camp. At the bottom of your ditch put splinters. Keep four or five weak men doing this light job; cut fuel ten days for Stanley. Give one brass rod per week to each man to buy fish, &c. Your treatment of the natives, I suggest, should depend entirely on their conduct to you. If they do not molest you, suffer them to return to the neighbouring villages in peace, and if you can, in any manner, by moderation, small gifts occasionally of brass rods, &c., hasten an amicable intercourse, I should recommend your doing so. Lose no opportunity of obtaining information respecting the natives, the position of the various villages in your neighbourhood, &c.

PLANS FOR THE MARCH.

Our course from here, continues Mr. Stanley, will be true east, or, by magnetic compass, east by south, as near as possible. Certain marches that we may take may not exactly lead in the direction aimed at; nevertheless, it is the south-western corner of Lake Albert, near or at Kavalli, that is our destination. When we arrive there we will form a strong camp in the neighbourhood, launch our boat and steer for Kiberoin Unyoro to hear from Signor Casato, if there, of the condition of Emin Pasha. If the latter is alive, and in the neighbourhood of the lake, we shall communicate with him, and our after conduct must be guided by what we learn of the intentions of Emin Pasha. We may assume that we shall not be longer than a fortnight with him before deciding on our return to this camp, along the same route traversed by us when going east. We will endeavour, by blazing trees and cutting saplings along our road, to leave sufficient traces of the route taken by us. We shall always take by preference tracts leading eastward; at all crossings where paths intersect we shall hoe up and make a hole a few inches deep across all the paths not used by us, besides blazing trees when possible. It may happen, should Tippoo Tib have sent the full number of adults promised by him to me—viz., 600 men able to carry loads—and the Stanley has arrived in safety with the 125 men left by me at Bolobo, that you will feel yourself sufficiently competent to march the column with all the goods brought by the Stanley, and those left by me at Yambuya, along the road pursued by me. In that event, which would be desirable, you will follow closely our route, and, before many days, we should most assuredly meet. No doubt you would find our bomas intact and standing, and you should endeavour to make your marches so that you can utilise these as you marched. Better guides than those bomas of our route could not be made. If you do not meet them in the course of two days, march you may rest assured that you are not in our route.

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	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 9
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 8 0
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sweetbread each	0 4 0
Marrow Bones each	0 2 0
Sirloir per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 0 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 9	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 3	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 4 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 3	0 3 0
DRY-FISH—		
Pomfret, white, lalarge per each	0 1 3	
Do. small do.	0 0 9	
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0	
Do. small, per each	0 5 0	
Palah large	0 1 3	
Do. small	0 0 9	
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9	
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6	
Donkry fish, each	0 1 3	

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 11 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 13 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 7 0
Custard Apples, each	0 2 0
Pomaloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 4 0
Melons, water, large each	2 0 0
Do. small each	1 2 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 8 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 1 0
Grapes Cabool per box	0 5 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. Veronapes, per dozen	0 10 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Custard Apples, per seer	0 10 0
Mussambees, per dozen	1 0 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 4 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 10 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 1 2
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3 10 0
Do. large, per seer	0 1 6
Do. small do. per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do per seer	0 1 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 11 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 6
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, large each	0 7 0
Do. small	0 5 0
Turnips large, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Cauliflowers large, per each	0 7 0
Do. small, per each	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. red, per dozen	0 0 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 0
French Beans	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 0 9
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0 0 9
Brinjals, Bombay,

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The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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Address _____
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best dvantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills anitaria, &c., are also given.

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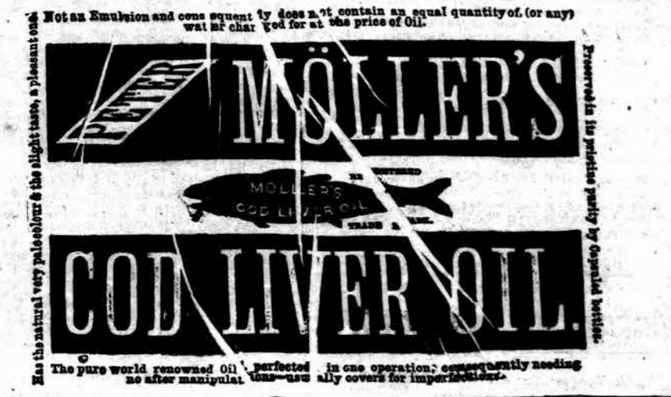
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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